

## COUNTY TREASURER.

ENCOURAGED by the suggestions of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. Should my political friends deem me worthy of their confidence, and elect me to the office, its duties will be promptly and faithfully discharged.

THOMAS WARREN.  
Gettysburg, April 26.

## COUNTY TREASURER.

AT the suggestion of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully ask from my brother Whigs a nomination for the office, at their regular Convention.

ROBERT G. HARPER.  
Gettysburg, April 19.

## COUNTY TREASURER.

IN compliance with the request of a number of friends, I respectfully present myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, and solicit the nomination at the next Whig County Convention.

GEORGE LITTLE.  
Gettysburg, May 10.

## COUNTY TREASURER.

IN accordance with the wishes of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully ask the nomination for that office, at the next regular Whig County Convention.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.  
Gettysburg, April 20.

## MEDICAL CARD.

DR. GILBERT informs his friends and the public in general, that he has formed a permanent partnership with CLAYTON A. COWGILL, M. D., late one of the Resident Physicians of the PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL at BLOCKLY.

May 31.

## Keep it before the People, that

**Keller Kurtz,**  
OPPOSITE THE BANK,  
KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of STATIONERY—such as Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper, Ink, Wax, Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Quills, Inkstands, Sand, Sand-boxes, Slate, Silver and Wooden Pencils, Knives, Paper Cutter, Pocket Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, &c. &c.

## Sportsmen, Look here!

TWO first rate DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, (English manufacture) warranted, at the low rate of \$18 per piece, for sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book and Notion Store.

June 21.

## Caution.

WHEREAS my wife, MARY CHRONISTER, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby give notice to all persons not to credit her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting.

PETER CHRONISTER.  
Abbotstown, June 11, 1847.

## HOVER'S

**First Premium Writing Ink.**  
From Dr. Hare, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.  
"Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1843.

"Dear Sir—Having tried your Ink, I will thank you to send me another bottle, as I find it to be excellent.  
I am yours truly,  
ROBERT HARE."

From Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, distinguished for his numerous scientific researches.  
"Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, January 17, 1844.

"Having used Mr. Hovers Writing Ink, I am satisfied that it is the best which has ever come to my knowledge, and especially it is excellent for the use of Steel Pens, and will not corrode them, even in long use.  
JOHN LOCKE, Prof. Chemistry."

## Hover's Admantine Cement.

From a well known scientific gentleman.  
"Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1846.  
"Mr. Joseph E. Hover—Sir: A use of your Cement, and some practical tests of superiority, has induced me to recommend it to others as an invaluable article for mending China, Glass or Cabinet Ware.

## CAMPBELL MORFITT,

Analytic Chemist.  
For sale at the Manufactory, Wholesale and Retail, No. 57 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by  
JOSEPH E. HOVER, Philadelphia.  
May 17, 1847.

## TO THE AFFLICTED!

**Compound Medicated Candy**  
FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Bonese, Elecampane, Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing affections that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. Foxner's Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.  
C. WEAVER.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

## Poetry.

### FORGETFULNESS.

The dews of night may fall from Heaven  
Upon the wither'd rose's bed,  
And tears of fond regret be given  
To mourn the virtues of the dead;  
But morning's breeze the dews will dry,  
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,  
Affection's pang be lulled to sleep,  
And even Love forget to weep.

The tree may mourn the fallen leaf,  
And autumn's winds bewail its bloom,  
And friends may have the sighs of grief  
O'er those that sleep within the tomb;  
But soon will spring renew the flowers,  
And time will bring more smiling hours:  
In friendship's heart all grief shall die,  
And even Love forget to sigh.

The sea may on the desert shore  
Lament its trace it wears away,  
The lonely heart its wail may pour  
O'er cherished friendship's last decay;  
But when all trace is lost and gone,  
The waves dance bright and lightly on;  
Thus, soon affliction's bonds are torn,  
And even Love forgets to mourn.

### Miscellaneous.

**How to go through the World.**—It was the pious John Newton who said: "I endeavor to walk through the world as a physician goes through Bedlam; the patients make a noise, pester him with impertinence and hinder him in his business; but he does the best he can, and so gets through." There is truth and wisdom in that remark. At the present day, when there are so many opposing opinions, a man must be a very magician to pass along without coming in conflict with some of them. Whether he moves to the right or to the left, or stands still, he is sure to be roughly jostled by somebody. The only safe course is to move straight forward. The physician in Bedlam, may serve very well as our model. We are sent into the vast Bedlam of the world to try to benefit those therein. "Madness is in the hearts" of those with whom we come in contact, as the Scripture says, and they may often try to thwart our purpose or to put us in a passion. But we cannot afford to pause in the work assigned us, to reply to all that is heaped upon us, or to give vent to the rising feelings of impatience or anger. We must do our work—do it as well as possible—and then pass off to our rest and our reward. It does not matter how many attacks we encounter; the important matter is to do our duty—not needlessly exciting opposition, nor shrinking from it when unavoidable. Happy those who thus pass through the world.

Bad luck, as well as mischance and misfortune, are all the daughters of misconduct, and sometimes mother of prosperity and advancement. To be thrown on one's resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune. Had Franklin entered Philadelphia with a thousand dollars in his pocket instead of one shilling and ninepence, as he did, in all probability he would have gone on a "spree," instead of hunting up employment, and died at thirty-five from driving tandem teams and drinking brandy smashers, instead of living to the green old age of eighty, and dying a philosopher, whose amusement was the taming of the thunderbolts and bottling up lightning. Had Napoleon's father been the owner of a princely estate, his son would never have got to be emperor. A good kick out of doors is better for a boy than all the rich uncles in the world. One never tries to swim so hard as when he has to do it or drown. To be a rich man's son is the greatest misfortune that can befall a young man, mentally speaking. Who fills our offices?—not the children of the rich or the sons of the opulent. A knowledge of starch and debauchery is all a rich man's sons aspire to. The parlor is the scene of their oratory, and hair-oil the care of their souls—poor creatures!—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

**The Go-Between.**—There is, perhaps, not a more odious character in the world than that of a go-between—by which we mean that creature who carries to the ears of one neighbor every injurious observation that happens to drop from another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By his vile officiousness, he makes that poison effective which else were inert; for three-fourths of the slanders in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who, under the mask of double friendship, act the part of double traitors.

The prick of a pin often gives more acute pain than the gash inflicted by a lancet. So we pass through life: our minor sorrows are frequently harder to bear than our greater afflictions. Every heavy trouble either deadens our sense of suffering by the violence of the shock, or else excites an unwonted and unnatural strength, which enables us to stand firm against the blow. But the minor evils of life annoy us—irritate us; we chafe against them, and can neither patiently endure nor manfully fight against them. And thus it is that we often see those whom we had most revered for having nobly borne great trials, the first to sink under lesser ones.

## Obeys Orders if you Break Owners.

An old lady acquaintance of ours, recently employed a servant girl, fresh from the sod of "Green Erin." She was a most excellent and willing girl, and the old lady had formed the highest opinion of her. Whilst at tea one evening she called Mary, and handing her the teapot, said, "go into the kitchen and put three dishes of water into the pot." It is a common expression amongst old-fashioned ladies, to call a cup of water a dish of water, and Mary not understanding the order exactly, answered with a sort of interrogatory, "Ma'am?" "Go put three large dishes in the teapot," replied the old lady. Mary started off, and in a short time, returned with the tea-pot full of china, and a plate under her arm. "Please ma'am, I broke two of your large dishes, and put them in the tea-pot, but it is so full I needn't break the other, for it won't go in." We will only add, that the old lady's astonishment was not greater than Mary's when she found out what a mistake she had made. The old lady's husband, however, took Mary's part, contending that she had done nothing but literally obey orders.

A hard old case, who had for a number of years belonged to the rank and file of Uncle Sam's little army, was stationed at the garrison in Prairie du Chien, and after exhausting all other plans for getting whiskey whereuntoal to wet his old whistle, he hit upon the following expedient for smuggling the "critter" into the garrison. It is customary for the soldiers to take their blankets to the river to wash. Old bayonet piled half a dozen Mackinaw blankets upon his back and started for the river, where he was met by the whiskey vender. He then put his blankets in a tub, containing the whiskey, until they were fully saturated, when he slung them across his shoulder and started for the garrison. On his way he was stopped by an officer, who smelt "corn." "Throw down your blankets, sir! you have a bottle of whiskey with you."

"I beg your pardon, sir," quoth Bayonet, "I have not."

"Down with your blankets. Overhaul your blankets. Show your pockets. You can't fool me. I smelt it. Where have you been?"

"To wash the blankets for my mess, sir."

"Well go along. I don't see as you have any about you. But you are so soaked with whiskey, you infernal old sponge, that you smell as rank as a walking distillery." Bayonet went into his quarters, wrung four gallons of whiskey out of the blankets, and got gloriously fuddled!

A strong, lazy fellow, who preferred begging to work, called on a gentleman in the city, and asked for "cold victuals and old clothes." The man asked him what he did for a living.

"Not much, except travelling."

"Travelling! Then you can travel pretty well?"

"Oh, yes," said the beggar, "I'm very good at that."

"Well, then," said the gentleman, coolly opening the door, "let's see you travel."

In the pursuit of the enemy, when he was flying from Cerro Gordo, several of Santa Anna's game cocks, with their legs tied, were picked up by one of our people, says a N. O. paper; the men were for carrying them off as trophies, but Gen. Twiggs being near by, and prompted no doubt by a spirit of humanity, although some have insinuated he wanted to test Santa Anna's judgment in game fowl, ordered them to be unloosed. The cocks, when liberated, much, we suppose, to the disapproval of the general, instead of following the example of their illustrious owner, and flying the field, went right into battle, and used their spurs with as much fierceness as he must have been playing his on his mule about the same time. Gen. Twiggs, admiring the true game displayed, ejaculated something that was not exactly a blessing upon the Mexicans for not showing as much pluck as their cocks and holding their position a little longer. We are not positive that there was any betting, nor have we consulted Paley on the practice, for we know the General was right in the main.

A curious report of inquest was made lately upon a sudden death that took place in one of the markets of Paris. A man and a woman who were rival vendors of the same class of vegetables fell into a dispute. They gradually raised their voices until it became a trial of screaming each other down, and the woman appeared to be getting the better. A crowd collected, and the man becoming furiously enraged, made one violent effort with the whole force of his lungs, and fell suddenly dead. He was a strong man and only forty years of age.

If a girl has pretty teeth, she laughs often; if she's got a pretty foot she'll wear a short dress, and if she's got a neat hand she's fond of a game of whist; and if the reverse, she dislikes all these small affairs. So says the Philadelphia Times.

## The Poisoning Case in Shelby co., Texas.

Of this case, so fiendish in its conception, so diabolical in execution, and so mournfully fatal in its results, (says the N. O. Delta,) we have the following further particulars from Mr. Stille, who was the first to inform the public of the tragic occurrence, through the Delta. Many at the time doubted its truth, for it was hard to conceive how any mind could be so totally depraved, so lost to all the feelings of nature and humanity, as to perpetrate on innocent and unsuspecting victims such wholesale murder. Yet true it is, too true, bearing about it though it does all the malignant and frightful features of the first account.

BAYON SARA, May 23d, 1847.  
I returned from a flying visit to Hamilton yesterday, and learned some more particulars in relation to the poisoning: fifteen are dead, and some eight or ten are expected to die daily; some got better, but took a relapse and died. The poison was arsenic. I will relate the circumstances:

It appears that old Wilkinson was a man of bad character, a notorious hog thief, and Morris, the groom, had been twice whipped in Mississippi for negro stealing. Wilkinson was accused of stealing the hogs of Spot Sanders, and you will perceive, from what follows, how he revenged himself. He sent to the house of Sanders, who lives some two or three miles from him, and who was not at the time friendly, a half of a shoat, one turkey, three chickens, some chicken pie, butter, pound cake, &c., enough to last the family a week, all poisoned, even to the butter, which was elegantly moulded. The family ate of it. Mrs. Sanders, three children, and a negro boy, are dead; the other, and only child left, was dying when I was at our friend Ker's. Mr. Sanders and seven negroes are yet sick—some, it is thought, will die. Poor Mrs. Sanders did not know that her children were dead or dying, and told her husband to rear them in the nurture and admonition of the lord. She requested, when dying, that her negroes should come and bid her farewell; they could not, all being poisoned. Mr. Sanders's mother, an old lady of seventy, was a victim also. Allen Haley lost a negro man; the man's wife was one of the servants at the wedding, and took him a piece of the pound cake; he ate two mouthfuls, and, not liking the taste of it, ate no more—but that killed him. An old lady by the name of Edens made the cakes, and she was poisoned, together with her son and negro girl: the girl is dead, and her son not expected to recover. The butter that was left at Sanders's was thrown out, and some fowls ate of it and died in a few minutes. Allen Haley and his mother were the only persons at the wedding not poisoned. They came late after the guests were served, and ate with the family, partaking of the same food they did, even to the cake. Old Wilkinson insisted on cutting a fresh cake for them, but they refused to partake of it, and escaped death by their refusal. The lady that made the cakes, Mrs. Edens, went on the morning of the wedding day to look at the cakes, in the smoke house, where she had put them, and found that the covering she had put on the top of them, was removed from all the cakes except one that was covered with a custard pie; they looked dark and discolored, and she took some loaf sugar, which she grated and put over them, thinking it strange that they were so disarranged. Old Wilkinson and his wife, and Morris's wife were arrested and examined before Squire Sanders, who committed them to prison. Charles Alexander bailed the women, and Wilkinson was taken out by a writ of habeas corpus before the probate Judge Lester, and set at liberty. He was afraid to leave the house during the day, as there were persons determined on killing him. During the night he escaped on Morris's horse, which Morris brought to him. Eight persons are in pursuit of him, who have sworn to kill him on sight. Morris is Wilkinson's agent; he was ordered to leave, or he would first be whipped and then hung. He refused to go, and we may therefore expect that he will be made short work of.

I wrote you in my last that the negroes were suspected of having been hired to poison the food. Such is not the case, as the negroes were all poisoned, they not belonging to Wilkinson.

At the last accounts the pursuers were but a few miles behind Wilkinson, headed by Mr. Castleberry, who was one of the poisoned, and lost his sister; he swore he would follow him to the end of the world, being bent on taking his life. I have seen some of the survivors; they are black under the eyes, and their finger nails and the ends of their fingers are black; they look like walking ghosts. They all think that health and strength are gone, being every one unable to do any laborious work. Poor souls! S.

In relation to the above case, the Houston Telegraph says that Wilkinson confessed that he had given the arsenic to the cook purposely to be mixed in the cake, and he cautioned the bride and other members of the family not to eat the cake. He belonged to the Moderate party of Sabine, and he stated that he took this opportunity to destroy as many Regulars as possible, to avenge himself for the injuries they had inflicted upon him and his friends.

## PEACE OR SUBJUGATION.

At the present moment, the Mexicans present the singular spectacle of a defeated people crushed by a war which they have not the means to wage, and pressed—or about to be pressed—by the overwhelming strength of an irresistible foe, already in possession of their ports, sea-coasts and immense portions of their territories, who yet, in the midst of anarchy and misery, oppose with a frantic obstinacy their feebleness to our strength, and choose rather to accept the danger of national annihilation than the peace which we appear so earnestly and so magnanimously to offer them.

This is, indeed, a phenomenon. But, perhaps, Americans ought not to wonder at the frenzy even of Mexicans, who fight, or think they are fighting, for their firesides and their honor, their native land and their liberties. We are proud of the obstinacy with which our Revolutionary sires, through poverty, and nakedness, and every affliction, combated the enslaver, until they had driven him utterly from their shores; and of the courage of our brethren, who, in the war of 1812, with the very capital of the Republic blazing in the enemy's possession, rushed into new battles with new spirit, and avenged every wrong in the carnage and victory of New Orleans. Credit some such feeling of patriotism to the beaten Mexican, and we shall not be amazed at his fatal pertinacity; and the wonder will be lessened when we remember, that the best blood he boasts is the blood of the old race of Hispania, famous, through all time, for the unconquerable spirit with which it always resisted the yoke of the foreigner. He is of the race of Saguntum and Saragossa,—of the race of men who fought the Romans for two centuries and the Moors for eight, and refused the rule of Napoleon and all his mighty legions. His own immediate people, in his own country, waged a war for independence for eleven years, in which priests led their congregations to battle; and neither continual defeat, nor the capture and execution of nearly all their generals,—nor the exile of patriots in caves, and on barren sierras,—nor the chains and bayonets of garrisons, nor the bullets and halers of military commissions, would even break the spirit of a people determined to be free. Surely it is not surprising that such a people should fight us even to death; that they should even refuse the peace we so anxiously proffer, when the terms of it are to them—or appear to them—dismemberment and dishonor. Has not Mr. Trist carried to Mexico, as the ultimatum of the American government, peace upon our own terms (Mexican territory, more or less, to pay the expenses of the war), or the alternative, as we find it expressed by one of the Washington letter writers, of "the military occupation and administration of the conquered territory,—were it but to refute the calumnies, published by our soldiers, and to convince the clergy and laymen of the capital of the superiority of our institutions, by practically introducing them."

Is it any part of our business or our object, in the war with Mexico, to convince the Mexicans, by the practical experiment, of "the superiority of our institutions?" In the view of some—the persons of that school who justify the wars and usurpations of Bonaparte by the incidental good which, here and there, grew out of them,—the conquest of Mexico by the U. States, and the compulsory introduction of our institutions and our civilization, would be an act of philanthropy. The idea concentrates the depravity of the old axiom of jacobinism and irreligion, that the end sanctifies the means,—that it is lawful to do a bad thing that good may grow out of it. But, unfortunately, we have tried the experiment already, and with the worst possible results; we have tried it in New Mexico and California, when the introduction of our own institutions—the very first taste of our superior civilization—have been followed by immediate revolt, horrible assassinations, bloody battles, and the lash and gibbet. Wherever our armies march, humane generals offer to the Mexicans the benefits and protection of civilization; but the trader sells his corn and cattle in the van while the rancho murders in the rear; and the government and the army, the clergy and the people, all unite together in invocations and pledges of a war of massacre. They want not our civilization; they will not have our institutions: they want nothing, and they will accept nothing which we force upon them at the point of the sword—no, not even peace itself, upon our own terms.

And here, perhaps, lies the secret of the furious opposition of the Mexican government to the peace which all good men desire to achieve. The adoption of Mr. Berrien's resolution would have lost us the glory, but it would have saved us the blood of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo. The advocates of the Administration may boast that Mr. Trist has carried to Mexico terms more moderate than she has a right to expect; but they forget that any terms, involving the cession of territories of sovereign States, it may be beyond the power of that government to accept. Where would our

National government find the authority to cede the territory of a State, without its consent? Even the line of the Rio Grande dismembers several Mexican States.

When the administrations of Herrera and Parades were in power, the Mexican government was a central one, ruling provinces and departments, over which it possessed the right of domain; and either administration could have legally treated with the President of the United States for the cession of territory. The first, anxious to negotiate with us through the intermedium of a Commissioner, Mr. Polk refused to treat with, unless through his Ambassador Plenipotentiary, who could not be received. The second he overthrew, substituting for it a new administration, and a new federal government; which now has no real rightful power to make any cession of any State territory whatever. Ambition and the cunning of the politician both overleap themselves, and we have found in the introduction of Santa Anna upon the stage as the intended puppet of American diplomacy, not merely a new source of bloodshed, but an additional obstacle to peace—at least upon the terms of the administration.

And—such a peace still refused—must we, really, look forward to the subjugation of Mexico as the inevitable alternative! A "military occupation" of a country of nearly a million and a half square miles—a country of mountains and deserts, the strongest, almost, in a military sense, in the world!—and a "military administration" over seven or eight millions of people, with the brains of patriots and the hearts of braves! It is a wild dream! There exists no power even in this mighty republic—no power in the whole world—which can reduce Mexico to submission, so long as the mountain fastnesses remain, in which her patriots have so often taken refuge, to starve, and wander, naked, but invincible, watching the moment of vengeance.

In vain do we expect assistance from the miseries of a people harrowed by the oppression of military tyrannies. "The state of all people subjected to another people," says Burke, "is infinitely worse than that what they suffer from the pressure of the worst form, or the worst administration, of any government of their own." We may beat them in every battle; we may capture every city; we may drive them from every cultivated field, to crouch with the vultures of the rock and the wolves of the cave; but we never can subdue them; and the attempt seriously made, at any thing like permanent conquest, can only result in an equal fatality of wrong to them and to us. "Wo to Jerusalem! Wo also to myself!"

We do not mean to deny the policy and the right of the American Executive to occupy and temporarily administer the Mexican government, should the latter refuse just terms of peace. But the offer of such terms, made at any moment since the battle of Cerro Gordo, we are persuaded, would have rendered such occupation unnecessary, and, indeed, put an immediate end to the war. But what reason have we to believe that the Executive offers, or meditates, any terms except those based upon the cession of large portions of Mexican territory? Such a cession Mexico can never voluntarily make; and such a cession we can never safely accept: since the immediate result to us would be disunion—fierce and dreadful sectional dissension—threatening to our own glorious Union the same dose of storm, anarchy and civil war which have ruined Mexico and made her a by-word among nations?—*North American.*

**Rat Charmers.**—It is said there are men in London, who possess the power of enticing rats from their holes, and constraining them, in broad day, to enter into rat traps. The charm consists in some of the straw placed in the trap being saturated with the oil of anise and of cummin.

**Singular Coincidence.**—A man was sentenced to the House of Correction in Springfield, Mass., by Judge Wells on Thursday, for stealing a watch from the store of Jonathan Bangs. The same man was sent to the State Prison sixteen years ago, for stealing the same watch from the same nail in the same store belonging to the same man.

A singular accident occurred in Salem, Mass., on Friday last. A Mr. Dalcush was seen to drink at the pump in the street, and then to pass on; but about a half an hour afterwards he was found in the trough with his face downwards, not quite dead; but the enlightened people of Salem, imagined that they must not disturb the body until the coroner arrived! and in the meantime the man died. It is not three years since, says the "Register," within a stone's throw of the same place, the same objection was made to cutting down a man who was found hanging by the neck.

"Do you want a work on practical speaking, sir?" "No, of course not, I am a married man, and have plenty of that at home."



## THINGS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

About three years since the relations between this country and Great Britain were in that condition, that the people of both countries looked upon war as imminent, and the impression was general that it would be a long, a bloody, and a destructive contest. There was broad ground for the fear; and the trembling interests by which peace might be continued, and the dreadful alternative of war avoided, rested with the wise counsellors who had direction of the matters in discussion. Wisdom prevailed, and peace was unbroken. The jarring interests were regulated, and the two nations lapsed from their high wrought and fearful expectancies into the rejoicings that were due to so great a consequence of diplomatic deliberations; as the continuation of peace between the most powerful nations of the old and the new world.

We are at peace with England; and we are more—we are the supporters of that portion of her people from which she has drawn the most numerous and reliable bodies of her soldiers, and we might add, perhaps, her seamen. It is a matter worthy of thought, therefore, to consider in what position England would have been placed had war actually broken out, and been in operation, while Ireland was suffering under the famine which has plunged her people to the very nadir of misery and despair. It is a fearful state of things to contemplate, even in imagination, and it might have ended in tumbling the English central power into ruins.

Would it have been consonant with the spirit of vindictive warfare, that while our people were opposing England in battle, that a portion of the English people should feel the blessed influences of liberal charity dispensed by us? Would it have been permitted? Would it have been thought of, save by those whose ties of consanguinity would have lifted them above the hating; and we may add, debasing influences of warfare? No voice of condemnation would have been raised against America, for failing to relieve enemies, even though those enemies lingered on the verge of utter starvation; and it is but too probable that the dreadful affliction would have been hailed, as one of the opportunities through which we might hope to come out of the contest victorious.

England might have gathered the distressed people into her arms, but that would still have carried with them the necessity of support; and with our immense granaries shut from them, and the prevalence of the famine in many of the States of Europe, it would have been a question of no common magnitude and difficulty, how to obtain the necessary supplies. Her own limits could not furnish even trifling relief, and it is difficult whether, in the absence of American supplies, her wealth could have purchased it. In such a case, to what state would the proud English nation have been reduced? How impotent would be her huge Navy, wanting the minds and hands to direct and wake its thunder? How poorly fitted would she be to enter into a contest, when her armies would have to endeavor to earn their bread at the point of the bayonet in an enemy's country? Of how little account would be the bravery, skill, and science in her armies, while gaunt famine was paralyzing her people! Mountains of gold could not manufacture food, when the earth refused the materials.

It would have been a painful, and, perhaps, an unparalleled period; and the heart will swell with a deeper thankfulness, that while the desolations of war have not been felt, God has given to us the abundance which has been poured forth for the use and relief of a stricken people, to gain their blessings, to convert prejudices into love, to rouse the admiration of the people of Europe, and to afford to us the pleasing reflections which attend true and timely charity. We may be permitted to indulge in a little egotism in so great a matter, for Ireland has become a testimony, ever living and grateful, of American sympathy and benevolence. —U. S. Gazette.

The export of Flour from New York for fifteen days from the first to the fifteenth instant, exceeded one hundred and seventy-four thousand barrels, averaging nearly twelve thousand barrels per day, and yet the demand is undiminished and the supply abundant. The amount of flour exported from the U. States to Great Britain from the 1st of September last to the 14th of May, was one million six hundred and fifty-six thousand barrels. From September to the present time, therefore, the export of Flour to Great Britain must have exceeded two millions of barrels. In the same time we have exported to the same country more than five hundred thousand barrels of corn meal, some two millions bushels of wheat, and how much corn I have no statistics before me to show. And yet the depots of provisions in the interior of our country are still reported to be well supplied and show no signs of exhaustion. What a picture does this present of the agricultural resources of the country?

The relief of the sufferers in Scotland, which has been sent from the U. States, has produced a most grateful sensation among the people. At Glasgow it has manifested itself in various acts of courtesy to Americans.

**Female Labor.**—Not far from \$5,000,000 are yearly earned in Massachusetts by females employed in the various factories and manufactory of straw hats, stocks, &c. About 40,000 females are thus annually employed.

## LOCOFOCO EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

There is no doubt that the expenses of the Mexican war could be greatly curtailed, if the Administration would only exercise that economy which a prudent man feels it his duty to do when transacting business as an agent. Instead, however, of Polk and his advisers discharging their duty as they should, each day furnishes additional evidence of dereliction and waste. Such neglect, may for the time being, draw flatterers around the President, who will sing hosannas right lustily; but there is no likelihood that permanent advantages will be secured to the administration or the locofoco party by this system. The people being honest themselves, expect and insist upon their servants practicing the same virtue.

History, when too late, will be recalled to the memories of the culpable ones and show them their end. The fate of Mr. Van Buren awaits those now in power; and fearful retribution will come upon those who, for the last two years, have degraded the highest of an intelligent constituency.

The manner of merging this nation into war—the treatment which the commanders of our armies have received from the Administration and his friends in Congress—the Pass granted to the enemy of our country, Santa Anna—the tardiness of furnishing men and money to carry on a successful campaign—the neglect of the government in paying those who have been in actual service, and the waste and extravagance in conducting the war, will all be inquired into, when the next Congress assembles. And if these things are not satisfactorily accounted for, incensed people will exercise their prerogative, and expel those in power from their places, in a manner no less severe than just. The people are not willing to see our quarrel with Mexico continued, as was the war with the Seminoles in Florida, to enrich a few party favorites, and bring distress upon every citizen in the land. This waste of blood and treasure might, ere this, have been brought to a close, honorable and advantageous to both nations. And instead of squandering millions of dollars of the people's money to bury the brave and robust of our land, in the sands of Mexico, we might at this day be enjoying peace and prosperity, unparalleled in the annals of any nation. What should prevent us? Every foreign arrival brings large amounts of the precious metals to our seaboard cities, which, instead of securing plenty to the people is given to a few partisans and admirers of the party in power, to secure their friendship and influence. —Advocate.

**General Taylor and the War.**—The following is an extract from a letter from a Southern gentleman, said to be one of the most shrewd and far-seeing men in the country.

It is now certain that Gen. Taylor will be our next President; that is, if Providence will continue its protection over his life, as to this time it has done. His bright prospects are gall and wormwood to many a leading politician, and his advent to the Presidency will purify the political atmosphere of our country, and bring our Government back within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

The war with Mexico is becoming more and more serious; every victory we achieve defers the prospect of peace. The capture of the capital, which will soon be effected, will only add to the exasperation of that people. It is a strange infatuation with Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, which induces them to believe a peace possible. The Mexicans look upon it as a struggle for their national existence, and for their religion; and in this view they are not very wrong. They know that any peace they can make will be attended with a sacrifice of part of their country, and that the extent of our demands will be in a great measure regulated by our power to enforce them.

"They have constantly before them the French invasion of Spain and its consequences. It cost France 700,000 men, and in the sequel Napoleon lost his throne, and they think that similar policy on their part will ultimately lead to our abandonment of their country. We may capture all their cities; but the 8,000,000 of people of Mexico will yet remain to be conquered. In my opinion the plan brought forward by Mr. Calhoun, in a speech on the Mexican war in the Senate, is the true one, and it will ultimately be adopted, but not until some 20,000 men and fifty millions of dollars have been sacrificed."

**Coolness of Gen. Worth.**—During the bombardment of Vera Cruz, this gallant officer, finding his horse considerably exhausted, despatched a servant for a bucket of water. Just as the man was raising the bucket to the horse's mouth, a large shell struck the ground at the distance of a few yards. The man started in terror; but Gen. Worth, observing that the fuse was not quite burned out, said peremptorily, without moving, "Halt—empty your bucket on that thing!" The man mechanically obeyed, and Gen. Worth captured the shell whole. It was 13 inches in diameter, and weighed about 120 lbs. —Detroit Free Press.

Last year the trade of the Tide Water Canal was worth, at the market value of the produce which came down, seven millions of dollars. This year it is largely on the increase, and will amount, mainly, to ten millions of dollars. And each succeeding year, for many years to come, holds out the promise of a steady, progressive increase in the extent and value of the trade.

## A LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

There is much speculation in the army as to what is to be the result—as to what is to be the winding up of this war with Mexico. I can see no other result than the subjugation of the country entirely—or at least in bringing it under the protection of the United States. As a nation, Mexico is blotted out of the list—the candle of her independence is burned down to the socket. If left to herself, she would, in a few months, from her utter inability to govern herself, be torn and divided by intestine commotions. No protection whatever could be given either to life or property; there are no men in the country who could make heading against the torrents of abuses that would at once creep into every department; there is no money or means with which to establish a new and stable government. What then is she able to do? This is a question for wise heads to answer. Too utterly hopeless, to be left to herself, I expect the better plan would be at once to take her under our protection. For some humane and well-meaning man—there may be a few of them left—let some one of them be chosen or selected as President, and give him the assistance of a few thousand men to keep down revolutions, and all the hungry hordes of leeches, who have so long preyed upon the country.

If they raised a *grito* or *pronunciamiento*, put them down by the bayonet—pronunciamientos would soon become unfashionable if the precious blood of those who started them was brought in jeopardy. Give but one of their revolutions a tragic turn—they have been costly farces heretofore—and the people would soon become sick of them. These remarks have been hastily thrown together, but they may probably be as good as any speculations that can be offered. He who thinks that a lasting and beneficial peace can be made with Mexico, or believes that the American troops are soon to be withdrawn, is some one who has not been over the country—he starts in his belief from false premises, and judges a race of people by the ordinary rules which govern human nature, while it is notoriously a fact that they have long since thrown all ordinary rules at defiance. The Chinese, when they pointed hideous faces upon their walls to frighten off the English invaders, were not a whit behind these people when they get up their tremendous proclamations, and flatter themselves into the belief that what they say in them is all true—that they really are a great people, and able to contend with those whom they profess to despise.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

The N. O. Delta and Picayune both have translations of a lengthy manifesto, addressed by Santa Anna to the Mexicans, in which he reiterates, over and over again, his declaration "to fight and die for them." He concludes as follows:

"Mexicans, my compatriots! examine my acts, and whether they correspond with my intentions. If the Sovereign Arbitrator of nations has tried us in the crucible of misfortune, he has already begun to show his pity in permitting us to form a constitution, which will be the anchor of safety in our tempests. I have sworn to it, I have signed it, and I will defend it. In relation to the independence and integrity of the territory, I hold but one opinion—it is engraven on my heart—to fight and die for them!"

**Quick Travelling.**—An army correspondent of the Arkansas Intelligencer, speaking of the advance of the Mexicans to Agua Nueva, and the order of Col. Marshall for the wagons to fall back on Buena Vista, says: "I shall never forget this retreat. The Mexican lancers in full force were not five minutes behind us when our squadron left Agua Nueva—the distance to Buena Vista ten miles, the road beautiful. You will understand how we travelled when I inform you that our empty wagons made the distance in thirty, and our loaded ones in forty minutes. Good race horse time."

**Honors to the Dead.**—As an appropriate conclusion to the patriotic and generous demonstration in New Orleans towards the returned volunteers, it was resolved upon by the citizens to have a military and civic funeral procession in honor of the dead. This took place on the afternoon of the 12th inst., when the remains of Col. McKee, Lieut. Colonel Clay, Capt. Willis, and other brave Kentuckians were escorted from the Arsenal to the steamer which was to convey them to their surviving friends. This procession is represented by the New Orleans papers to have been a solemn and very imposing pageant.

**Memorandum by an Intelligent Gentleman from Maumee City, Ohio.**—On the borders of Lake Michigan, there are now in store, ready for transportation, a million of bushels of breadstuffs. It is estimated that the means of transportation will not clear out the old stock before the new comes in. The crops in Ohio bid fair for a full average.

**Quaker Prejudice.**—There is a Methodist church in Charleston attended by colored people, but the blacks and mulattoes do not sit together. Two sides of the gallery are filled with blacks, while the third is occupied exclusively by whites.

A man and two women went to preach Millenarism in the streets of Philadelphia on Monday night. One of the women, imagining herself to be Mother Eve, perambulated in a perfect state of nudity. The poor deluded creatures were taken care of, of course.

## DEATH OF REV. DR. CHALMERS.

EDINBURGH, Monday, May 31st, 1 P. M.—The deepest conservatism was spread over the city of Edinburgh this morning, by the unexpected announcement that the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the venerable father and leader of the Free Church of Scotland, had been discovered dead in his bed. On prosecuting our inquiries, we ascertained the melancholy intelligence was but too true; that the Rev. Dr., who attended church yesterday, and had retired to bed last night in his house at Morningside, near Edinburgh, apparently in perfectly good health, was discovered by his servant at an early hour this morning sitting up in bed dead. The legs of the body were crossed over each other; by one of them being drawn upwards to the knee of the other, and betwixt them a basin was firmly retained, which it is supposed the aged divine must have taken into bed on experiencing the first access of the fatal attack, from feeling a disposition to vomit, such as might be created by any sudden apoplectic stroke, or even by spasm. The body was quite cold when discovered by the servant—Dr. Chalmers had been dead for some time.

Thus died one who has justly been extolled as the most distinguished and ablest of Scottish divines. Dr. Chalmers held both the degrees of D. D. and L. L. D.; and was the first Presbyterian minister who obtained an honorary degree from the University of Cambridge; and one of the few Scotchmen who have been elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France. His collected works fill twenty-five duodecimo volumes.

The late Dr. Chalmers.—The European Times, in announcing the death of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, says:

"He expired as calmly, in Scotland, the other day, as the babe at its mother's breast—as placidly, resigned, contentedly. No previous intimation showed that he was heir to nature's infirmity; the hand of disease was not upon him. His brilliant intellect was to have shed its light next day on the General Assembly. He was a great man—great in his power, in his mental supremacy, in his moral grandeur. Foremost amongst one of the most enlightened and best educated nations in the world; Dr. Chalmers was his country's idol—his favorite son. Peace to his memory! He broke through the fetters of self-interest, in establishing the Free Church, and preferred the dictates of conscience, the sense of manly independence, to the smiles of power of the blandishments of a throne. In his life he was reversed—in his death he is deeply, sincerely, affectionately mourned."

**Appearance of the Potato Disease in Ireland.**—We copy the following notice from the letter of the Dublin correspondent of the Times:

"The weather continues most propitious, and the accounts of the grain crops from all quarters are of a highly cheering nature. There is, however, one drawback to this gratifying intelligence, viz.: that the fatal potato pestilence has indubitably shown itself in various parts of the Queen's county, and in the vicinity of the town of Carlow. The stalks are described as looking healthy, presenting no external appearance of disease, but on a close examination of the root, near the tuber, the disease was quite visible, evidently progressing upward, and in a state of transition from a sickly state to decomposition; and what is more extraordinary the seed was in some cases sound, and the stalk green and healthy. This is a bad augury; but it is well to be prepared for failure thus early, that hopes may not be raised, which in all human probability will not be realized."

We regret to say that letters received by us this morning from Belfast and Waterford contain rumors to the same effect; but from other parts of the country the accounts are very satisfactory. It affords, however, some consolation, even if we are compelled to anticipate the failure of this crop, that not above one-fourth of the usual amount has been planted; and that the breadth of land sown with wheat, oats, and other cereals is much greater than that of last year. —Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 31.

**Margus D'Aligre.**—The correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the following account of this wealthy nobleman, whose recent death was such a shock to society institutions in Wall street, New York:

"He has cut off his only daughter with the smallest sum the law permitted—she will only have \$80,000 income. He has distributed the rest of his gigantic fortune in a most singular manner, among some two hundred persons of all ranks and characters. The knobs of a valuable pair of diamond ear rings, for example, are bequeathed to a Hospital, and the drops, worth \$4,000, to Mlle. Falcon, the opera singer, for the pleasure, says the will, 'I had in hearing, her sing once.' The annual income of the property, including seventy-one houses at Paris, was \$520,000, yet M. d'Aligre was so parsimonious, that seeing his servant one day with a smart looking hat, he reprimanded him for his extravagance. 'But it is the old hat you gave me; I had it ironed over for a franc.' 'Ah!' said M. d'Aligre, 'but I did not know it could be restored—here is the franc you paid—I will take the hat, and he transferred the restored beaver to his own head.'"

The fever, of the same type as that in Ireland, excites alarm in Scotland. The last accounts from Edinburgh say there were six hundred cases of fever in the infirmary; thirty cases had been removed from one clinic in the Grass market, Tents, &c. have been ordered and lazarettos established.

## HIGH PRICES AND WORKING MEN.

The Norristown Herald says:—We observe several locofoco papers in the interior of this State are endeavoring to make political capital out of the present high prices of produce of all kinds, which they assure the farmer is one of the blessings bestowed by Mr. Polk, through the tariff of 1846, upon the people. Every one (locofoco editors included) knows that the present high prices were occasioned by the failure of the crops in Great Britain and Ireland, and in many countries on the continent of Europe, reducing a vast number of people to a state of starvation, and causing the death of thousands. That Polk caused this famine, as the locofoco papers assert, if their language means anything, is rather more than his political opponents are willing to charge him with, though they little doubt his disposition to do anything that he might suppose would promote his personal or party views.

But if the present high prices of agricultural products are, as the locofoco papers assert, the effect of the Tariff of '46, that Tariff would seem to be very unequal in its operations. Mechanics and working men do not find their labor more in request nor their prices increased since the passage of the new Tariff, while the prices of provisions are such as to render it difficult for many to procure even the bare necessities of life. As this seems to be the effect of design on the part of the administration, we would recommend an early revision of its work by the same skillful hands which have accomplished such wonders.

Gen. Cass said, in one of his speeches in the Senate, that the victories our arms had gained in Mexico had caused us to be honorably known in Europe, and that this honor was cheaply purchased at the cost of the war. We have noticed what has been said in the British papers in relation to those victories, and also what has been said in relation to the supplies of food which have been sent to Ireland for the relief of the starving population of that ill-fated country, and have no doubt that our charity has done vastly more for our honor and glory than was done by all the victories that our troops have won in Mexico. If our object is to make ourselves loved and respected in foreign lands, it is much cheaper as well as better that we should employ our energies in benefiting rather than destroying mankind. The Jamestown, with her cargo for the relief of the starving Irish, achieved more for the honor of our country than she would have done if she had fought fifty battles on the high sea and came off victorious in all. —Louisville Journal.

**Speculation.**—So confident were the New York flour speculators of receiving favorable news from Europe, that so soon as the steamer was telegraphed, they purchased several thousand barrels at an advance of a shilling per barrel. Of course they were sadly bitten when they received the news!

The Journal des Debats publishes a letter dated Konigsberg, the 16th ult., which states that 700 Jews of that city had agreed to transfer the celebration of their Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday. This measure is regarded as a remarkable proof of the tendency felt by the Jews to assimilate themselves to Christians in religious practices.

**A Mother and Son on the Scaffold.**—A mother and her son were recently executed at Pontiers, France, upon the same scaffold, for the crimes of theft, assassination and parricide. The mother incited the son to the crimes which they publicly expiated. The hardened and depraved character of the wretched woman, was manifest up to the last moment.

**Statistical Mania.**—There appears to be a perfect mania for suicide raging in the city of New York. Something like a dozen successful and unsuccessful attempts were made there last week. There were two attempts on Friday night, one by Mrs. Jacob Lane, the other by James Bennett—both on account of the faithlessness of their matrimonial partners. Bernard Slattery, who was delirious from the effects of ship fever, jumped out of the fourth-story window of his lodgings, and was instantly killed.

**An Enterprising Yankee.**—In the packet ship Washington Irving, which sailed from Boston some days since, went passenger a young shoemaker from Quincy, under contract for one year, to take charge of a shoe factory in Liverpool, to instruct the operatives in the making of pegged shoes and boots—an art they do not understand in England yet.

**A Disagreeable Joke.**—The N. Y. Sun says that a lady residing in Portland, Maine, expecting a large company to tea, sent for a quantity of cream of tartar to raise her biscuits. By mistake tartar emetic was got. The biscuits were beautifully light, and the guests ate heartily, one lady exclaiming there "never was any thing so nice." The meal was hardly over when the emetic began to work, and the gentlemen and ladies fell to vomiting with might and main. One of the guests, a very fat man, imagining he was poisoned, sent for a doctor, but before that functionary arrived the medicine had taken a severe course, leaving the patient in as bad a condition as a cleanly person could well imagine. The cause of the vomit was soon discovered, and the party signed a solemn abstinence from hot biscuit! pledge for six months.

## From the Cleveland Herald.

**Hanging Native Mexican Citizens.**—Among all the inconsistencies which have appeared on the part of the Administration in regard to the boundary of Texas and the war, none are more glaring than its course respecting Santa Fe. It will be remembered by all that the President claimed the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, as the western boundary of Texas. He never claimed that the United States were entitled to any territory except such as was embraced in Texas. It will be remembered, further, that prior to the commencement of the war Texas had formed a State Constitution, and been admitted as a State into the Union.

But, notwithstanding all this, the President, after conquering Santa Fe, has set up a civil government there; so that, if it be true that the Rio Grande is the true boundary of Texas, then Santa Fe is in Texas, and there are two civil governments there—one the government of the State of Texas, the other the civil government set up by the President.

Now, if any portion of the people within a State rebel against the Government, it is the duty of the President of the U. States, acting under the Constitution, to put down that rebellion. And, in order to preserve peace, he may, if necessary, proclaim martial law; but he has no right to set up a civil government within a State Government. It would be a palpable usurpation of power. No one would owe any obligations to it. And yet this is the very thing the President has done within what he himself claims to be the State of Texas!

We see that there have been several trials of Mexicans, and executions too, for violations of the laws of this usurped government. This amounts to cold-blooded murder. We see one Mexican has been tried for treason, and executed! Treason! As if a Mexican owes allegiance to this Government, and could commit treason against it. There is something inexpressibly horrible in our treatment of these Mexicans. The laws of nations and justice are set at perfect defiance. We take a city, establish a civil government, and if they undertake to regain it, we hang them for treason!—What would we have said in the days of the Revolution, if, when the British had overrun Georgia and South Carolina, they had hung as traitors every man who attempted to relax them? Would they not have been pronounced murderers? And would we not have retaliated?

## "GEN. TAYLOR IN EXILE."

Under this significant head the Richmond Republican says, it seems evident, from the tardiness with which reinforcements are forwarded to Gen. Taylor, and the diversion of the mass of new levies to Gen. Scott, that the Government does not desire old "Rough and Ready" to make any forward movement, but intends to confine him to guard duty on the Rio Grande. The country it would seem, is to be deprived of his services in the field, lest more laurels should inure to the veteran chief. There is this satisfaction, however: the Old Hero needs no addition to his stock of renown; his own life will be safe from the shock of war, and preserved for the campaign of '48. His country will be the only sufferer, but what matters that to the men whose rule of action is party, not patriotism?

The Government can do a great many things, but it cannot obliterate the past. It cannot wipe out Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterrey, and Buena Vista, from the page of history and the minds of men. It cannot root out the love of Taylor from the hearts of the American people.

## SANTA ANNA.

This immortal hero is out in a furious letter against Gen. Scott's Proclamation. The following is an extract:

"But in the midst of the malevolence (envidia) which Gen. Scott shows he has against me, he does me too much honor when he says that they have been deceived as to my real intentions, and that on account of this mistake his Government permitted me to pass to my country. Indeed, most excellent sir, the U. States were deceived when they dreamed that I was capable of betraying my country. Before this should happen I would prefer to be consumed by fire, and my ashes should be scattered, than not a single atom be left."

We wonder what were President Polk's feelings upon reading this paragraph?

**Death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.**—Prince Jerome Bonaparte, eldest son of the youngest and last surviving brother of the Emperor, of Jerome, Ex-King of Westphalia, died lately at Florence, aged 33. This young man had been suffering from a disease of the spine.

**Hatching Fish.**—Hatching eggs by artificial heat is well known and extensively practiced in China, as is also the hatching of fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China. The fishermen collect with care, on the margin and surface of the water, all the gelatinous matters that contain spawn fish, which is then placed in an egg shell, which has been fresh emptied through a small hole, which is then stopped, and the shell placed under a sitting fowl. In a few days the Chinese break the shell in warm water, (warmed by the sun.) The young fish are then kept in water until they are large enough to be placed in a pond. This plan in some measure counteracts the great destruction of spawn by troll nets, which have caused the extinction of many fisherms. —Martin's China.

More than 200,000 have been collected in the U. States for the relief of Ireland.



## Farmers' & Mechanics' WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they still continue the manufacture of all kinds of WOOLEN GOODS, at their well known establishment, situated in York county, on the head-waters of the Little Conowingo creek, about three miles from the Borough of Hanover, and seven miles from Littlestown, where they will manufacture all kinds of Woollen Goods to order.

**CLOTHS,**  
Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans,  
Flannels, Blanketing, Tweeds,  
Linscys, &c.

All the above named goods will be made from the fleece, on very reasonable terms.—When wool is furnished by customers, Chain or Cotton Yarn will be found by the subscribers, and charged per yard, at the following rates:—Cassinets, when well finished, 33¢ cts, dark colors or mixed—Drab 28 to 30; Linscys, full, 28; Linscys Flannels, (brown), 25; Cloth, narrow, Drab, 40; dark colors, 50 cts.; or if not so highly finished, accordingly less.

**CARPETING,**  
of all kinds, made to order. Also, always on hand a supply of CARPET CHAIN and STOCKING YARN, which will be disposed of low.

**BLANKETING,**  
white, all wool, full size, at \$1 25 per piece—FLANNELS, Brown, all wool, 31¢ cts. Cotton chain, white, 35 cts. Prices for all others proportionably low.

**Dyeing and Re-dyeing,**  
will also be punctually attended to at the establishment. Also, Blue Dyeing, or any fancy coloring done on short notice.

Work as far as above named, will be strictly attended to, received and returned, at the following places, viz: at either of the stores in Hanover; at either of the stores in Littlestown; at his residence, in Union township, Adams county, near Littlestown; at Mr. John Busby's store, McSherrytown; at the public house of Mr. George Hersh, in New Oxford; or Francis Marshall's, near Oxford; the store of Mr. Minough, on the road leading from Hanover to York; at the house of Mr. John Snyder, in the Borough of Gettysburg; at Mr. Jacob Fessler's Saw-Mill, on the Alway creek, on the Littlestown and Emmittsburg road; at the public house of Mr. Correll, on the road leading from Taneytown to Emmittsburg; at the house of Mr. Jacob Baumgardner, in Mountjoy township, Adams county; at the house of Mr. Abraham Zenz, (weaver), in Carroll county, Md.; and at Abraham King's, Esq., in Hunterstown.

If any information in regard to the business should be required, by any person desirous of patronizing us, we will upon notice call at their residence, personally, and explain the nature of our business. The subscribers feel themselves much flattered by the large share of public patronage extended to them during the past year, and hope to receive a continuance of the same from their old customers, and to meet an increase by their attention to business and desire to please. They have on hand a large and fine assortment of Goods, which they offer for sale very low, or in exchange for Wool, Soap, or any kind of Country Produce.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

**DAVID HEAGY,**  
Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

**CHAIRS! CHAIRS!**

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

**D. MC CONAUGHY,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

He will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

**AGENT AND SOLICITOR**

**For Patents and Pensions.**

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

**LAW NOTICE.**

**J. REED, of Carlisle,**

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

**J. H. REED**

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5.

**W. B. McQUEEN,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

**Gettysburg Water Company.**

**NOTICE.**

THE Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that the Installments are all now due; and as the Directors are about to re-commence operations, money is indispensable. They are therefore requested to make payment as soon as possible, to the subscriber, Treasurer of the Company.

J. B. McPHERSON, Treasurer.

May 3.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

THE School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg hereby give notice, in accordance with a resolution passed at a Public Meeting on Tuesday last, that an election will be held at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 26th of June next, for the purpose of deciding whether the Board shall be authorized to purchase the "Old Academy," for the purpose of converting it into Public Schools.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, and proper officers will be appointed and tickets prepared for that purpose.

By order of the Board,  
H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.  
Gettysburg, May 10.

## NEW STORE,

On the "One Price" Principle.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has opened an entire

**NEW STOCK OF GOODS,**

which he intends to sell at

**The very Lowest Prices for CASH,**

OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL PROFITS, when made for the money, and the naming the

**Lowest Price at First**

is more advantageous to both the buyer and the seller, he has concluded to try the principle in Gettysburg, fully hoping that the community will sustain him in his exertions to give them satisfaction.

He has taken the Store known as "McClellan's Corner," on the N. E. point of "The Diamond," where he will always keep a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,**

**Groceries, Hardware,**

**QUEEN'S WARE, &c.**

together with all other articles that comprise a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

Just opened a beautiful assortment of

**BONNETS.**

E. H. DOWRA.

June 7.

## NEW GOODS.

**CHEAPER THAN EVER.**

**George Arnold**

HAS just received, and is now opening, as

**LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH**

**GOODS** as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very lowest prices—among which are **CHEAP**

**Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,**

**Summer Cloths, & Vestings,**

with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

**The Ladies' attention**

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

**FANCY GOODS,**

AMONG WHICH ARE

**Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,**

**GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,**

**Shawls, Bonnets, and**

**BONNET TRIMMINGS,**

with almost every article in the line of business.

Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5.

## NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

**ESTABLISHMENT.**

**ALDOX FRAZIER**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Merriam, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

**CLOCKS,**

**WATCHES,**

**AND**

**JEWELRY,**

which will be sold on the

most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

**Freights from Philadelphia.**

**REGULAR LINE OF CARS.**

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA

AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 385 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20.

## NOTICE.

**Estate of Joseph Schaffter, deceased.**

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate

of JOSEPH SCHAFFTER, late of Franklin

township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Oxford township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

CONRAD ALWINE, Adm'r.

May 3.

## NOTICE.

**Estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased.**

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate

of JOSEPH WILSON, late of Franklin

township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES EWING, Ex'r.

May 17.

## BOROUGH SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

JAMES MAJOR, Esq. Treasurer of the School Funds of the Borough of Gettysburg for the School year, ending June, 1847.

**DR.**

By amount of State appropriation for 1847, \$233 50

Tax assessed for 1847, 1327 56

Outstanding tax in hands of John Slentz, for 1840, 137 49

do. John Jenkins, for 1844, 46 22

do. James Major, for 1845, 120 00

do. Q. Armstrong, for 1846, 753 33

To cash received from Jno. Blocher, for tuition, 0 80

do. Samuel Cobean, do. 23 00

\$2611 90

**CR.**

By amount due Treasurer at last settlement, \$90 72 1/2

By amount paid Louis Houpt—Teaching, 119 65 1/2

John A. Houck, do. 109 00

John S. Hauke, do. 160 00

William Witherow, do. 140 00

Theodore Dittlerline, do. 180 00

Robert S. Paxton, do. 40 00

Ann M. Curdy, do. 126 00

Elizabeth Keech, do. 120 00

Matilda Scanlin, do. 96 00

Jesse Sibbs, do. 60 00

Peter Weikert for Rent to April 1st, 1847, 24 00

Colored Congregation, Rent, 7 50

Sundry persons for Wood and Sawing, 70 89 1/2

Sundry incidental expenses and repairs, 58 96 1/2

Additional release to Jno. Jenkins, Printing and Blanks, 19 37 1/2

Fees and Releases to James Major, Collector of 1845, 100 80

Outstanding tax in hands of John Slentz, 1840, 137 49

do. John Jenkins, 1844, 17 67

do. Q. Armstrong, 1845, 553 94

do. Henry Welty, 1847, 347 56

Balance in hands of Treasurer, 60 73

\$2611 90

We hereby certify that the foregoing account of JAMES MAJOR, Esq. Treasurer, has been examined and found correct.

D. MC CONAUGHY, Pres't.

H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.

June 7.

## COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his old stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

**ARRIAGES,**

**Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.**

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

## GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

**And Machine Shop.**

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hands, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

**STOVES,**

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and one-piece Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

**Patterns for Machinery,**

of all kinds—for Thrashing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

**STYLER PLOUGHS,**

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

**THRASHING MACHINES,**

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, of the late firm of Buck & Moore, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has bought out the interest of S. L. Buck, at the old established CLOTHING STAND, No. 253 Market Street, Philadelphia, and is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Ready-made CLOTHING, at prices which cannot but secure him the patronage of all who wish to purchase Cheap Clothing. I have splendid French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, from \$5.00 to \$18; do. Pants, from 75 cents to \$6; Vests, from 62 1/2 cents to \$4; suit of Summer Clothing for \$2.25. Also, all kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at extremely low prices.

Wholesale dealers in Clothing would do well to call at the store of

JOSEPH J. MOORE,

254 Market Street, Philadelphia.

May 24.

## NOTICE.

**Estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased.**

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate

of JOSEPH WILSON, late of Franklin

township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES EWING, Ex'r.

May 17.

## NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a

**Tailoring Establishment,**

In South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Warerom

a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the

**New York and Philadelphia Fashions,**

quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles.

ESAIAS J. CULP

Gettysburg, April 26.

## DOCTOR BERLUCHY & BELL

BE leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

**Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,**

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorieux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.





# THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 28, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,  
Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland Co.

County Convention.

On Saturday next, the Whigs of Adams county are called upon to choose Delegates to meet on the Monday following, to settle a Ticket for our support. Although it occurs at a very busy season, it is desirable that a full and fair expression of the public feeling in regard to the different candidates should be given, and it is hoped that the Whigs of the county, therefore, will be induced by this consideration, to devote a part of the day to an attendance upon this duty.

At the late Commencement of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa. the Honorary Degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. JAMES C. WARNOX, of Gettysburg.

The "Columbian Magazine," for July, has been received. Its embellishments are "Sugar-planting off"—Navy Island—and the Fashions for July. Music—"The Spirits Whisper." The contents are all original.

Death of Lieut. McHaffey.

Lieut. FRANCIS McHAFFEY, late of Carlisle, died in New Orleans on the 15th inst. He was attached to the 11th Regt. U. S. Infantry.

The Rev. E. J. NEWLIN, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, has resigned his charge.

The farmers in Maryland and Virginia have commenced the grain harvest, and it is found to be much more abundant than had been anticipated. The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press says—"There will be a larger yield than that of last year, and the quality of the wheat of a much higher order."

Col. Doniphan's Command.

The brave regiment of Missourians, under the command of Col. Doniphan, which traveled over so great an extent of Mexican territory, and about whose safety so much apprehension was felt, has arrived at New Orleans, where they are to be mustered out of service, their term having expired. They are quite the "lions of the town," and excite universal attention by their appearance. During their march, the advance guard had a contest with the Camanche Indians, which lasted two hours, when the Indians fled, leaving 15 dead on the field, and many were carried off. Nine Mexican prisoners, who had been captured by the Indians, were restored to liberty, and about 1000 horses and mules, stolen from Mexicans, were returned to the owners.

The Baltimore Volunteers are now on their way home from Mexico, their term of service having expired.

Towboat Explosion.

On the morning of the 14th inst. near New Orleans, the tow-boat Porpoise, while bringing up two vessels, burst all her boilers, tearing away all the upper deck, and killing and wounding several persons. The tow-boat and one of the vessels were completely wrecked. Two persons were killed on board the boat, and five badly scalded. Seven persons on board the vessels were much injured.

A fireman named Michael, a native of Harrisburg, lost his balance, when the train of cars was in rapid motion, near Elizabethtown, on Wednesday last, and fell to the ground. The whole train passed over his arms, crushing them to the collar-bone. He died in two hours after the accident.

The License Law Pronounced Unconstitutional.

The Legislature of Delaware having passed a law at its last session, authorizing the people of the several "hundreds" to decide by vote whether licenses to sell ardent spirits therein should be granted or not, and an election having been held under it with opposite results in different Districts, the question of the Constitutionality of such an act was taken before the High Court of Appeals of that State, and all the Judges—consisting of Chancellor JONES, Chief Justice BOOTH, and Judges MILLIGAN, HARRINGTON and HAZARD—concurred in deciding the act to be unconstitutional. Among the counsel opposed to the law was the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, and the position which he assumed was that the power to legislate having been conferred by the Constitution on the Legislature, it was its duty to pass laws absolute in their provisions, and not leave them to go into effect or not on the contingency of a vote of the people resulting in a particular manner. He argued in favor of this with great force as a Conservative Principle upon which the stability of the Government and the inviolability of the Constitution depended. The Court adopted his view, and the act was declared to be null and void. As the principle determined in Delaware is equally applicable to Pennsylvania, the grant of the Legislative power being the same in both, it follows, if the decision just mentioned be correct, that a similar law passed by our Legislature and applied to several Counties, must be also unconstitutional. Some of the Tavern keepers in Chester county, where the people decided against license, have determined to test the question, and have employed, it is said, Vice President DALLAS. Mr. CLAYTON, and other eminent counsel, to argue it.—York Republican.

Late from the Army.

The U. S. ship Massachusetts, Capt. Wood, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 11th inst. The Massachusetts brings over 150 sick and wounded soldiers, under charge of Dr. Tudor.

The vomito is represented as on the increase at Vera Cruz.

Quite the most important intelligence brought by this arrival relates to an attack upon a large train by the Mexican guerillas, which has been partially successful. By the Fanny we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst. for Puebla, under command of Lieut. Col. McIntosh. The train had in charge \$225,000 in specie, of which sum \$100,000 belonged to the Paymaster's Department, the remainder to the Quartermaster's.—One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six hundred pack mules were in the train, which was escorted by 800 troops.

The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th inst., and on Sunday, the 6th, when it had advanced about twenty-five miles, it was attacked by a large party of guerillas. The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans, being represented by a defile broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said, too, that slight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans to obstruct our advance. The attack was made upon each extremity of the train and upon the centre at the same time, the principal point, however, being the wagons, which were supposed to contain the specie.

Private accounts represent that the attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed—though not those containing the specie—two hundred mules loaded with subsistence taken, and thirty of our men killed.—The American Eagle of the 9th says our loss is variously estimated at from four to twenty, but private accounts, from responsible sources, give the loss, as we have done, at thirty men.

The check was so severe that Col. McIntosh determined not to hazard an advance without reinforcements. Our troops accordingly entrenched themselves behind their wagons, and despatches were sent off to Gen. Cadwallader, at Vera Cruz. The General left on Monday evening, the 7th inst., with a force of about five hundred men, and four howitzers. Private accounts say further, that on the 10th a part of the voltigeurs also left, with four howitzers, to join the train.

The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the utmost coolness, and that the enemy, being repulsed, fell back towards the Puente Nacional, which some suppose they may attempt to defend. No later news from the train had been received the morning of the 11th, the day the Massachusetts left.

No later news had been received from the army of Gen. Scott. The reason is obvious; for the present, at least, all communication has been entirely cut off. We do not regard this as at all alarming, for Gen. Cadwallader will no doubt open a passage to Jalapa at once; but it indicates a necessity for some cavalry force upon the line to clear away the brigands which infest it, and who must have mustered in greater force than had been anticipated to attack a train guarded by 500 troops.

But the audacity of these guerillas does not stop here. They are entering Vera Cruz and stealing our horses. For several nights alarms had been created in the city by these predatory attempts. Private letters say that sixty horses were stolen from one pen in the immediate vicinity of the town. A regiment of Texas rangers, it seems to us, would find ample scope for employment in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

Among the troops under Gen. Cadwallader, who marched to the relief of Col. McIntosh, were four companies of the Pennsylvania regiment, under Col. RANSER. Gen. Cadwallader, on his junction with Col. McIntosh, will be at the head of about 1500 strong.

Since the departure of Gen. Cadwallader, the number of troops at Vera Cruz has been reduced so low as to give rise to some apprehensions for the safety of the city, in case of an attack by anything like the number said to be under the Mexican commander, Padre Jarauta, a leader of the guerillas. There were not more than forty men fit for duty in the Castle of San Juan de Uilon.

Mexican Whigs.

Col. Doniphan, who so gallantly fought his way through several provinces of Mexico, and with but 600 men completely routed a Mexican force of some 4,000, is spoken of as the Whig candidate for Governor of Missouri. The intrepid Campbell, who so gallantly charged the Mexican lines at Cerro Gordo, is urged as the Whig candidate for the same office in Tennessee. Col. Haskell, who led the Tennessee regiment at Cerro Gordo, and Col. McClung, desperately wounded at Monterey, will be run as Whig candidates for Congress.

The idea that we must interrupt all National improvements—the most necessary and glorious and profitable of all the works of nations—in order that every shilling shall be devoted to the waste and folly of war, is a commentary upon the civilization and rationality of the age. "The worst peace," said Franklin, (and it was said before him by Cicero), "is better than the best war." We shall gain some experience of this fact from the Mexican contest, which will leave behind it a heavy public debt and a great pension list, greater than we have ever had before, the weight of which we shall feel for half a century. A few years of such experience, and we shall learn the further lesson that a year of peace is of greater account to human happiness than an age of glory.—North American.

The President of the U. States was very handsomely received at Baltimore and Philadelphia. He left the latter city on Friday morning for New York, where he was to meet with a very imposing reception, magnificent arrangements having been made by the authorities.

Purchase of the Academy.

In pursuance of public notice, an election was held in this Borough on Saturday last, "for the purpose of deciding whether the Board of School Directors shall be authorized to purchase the 'Old Academy,' for the purpose of converting it into Public Schools." The proposition was negatived by the following decisive vote:

For the Purchase, 6  
Against the Purchase, 154

Painful Intelligence.

It is with deep regret we mention that Mr. KENNEDY, of Hagerstown, who was so severely injured at Carlisle a few weeks ago by the Negro mob, died on Saturday morning from the effects of his wounds; and on the same day, his remains were removed to Hagerstown for interment. We sympathize deeply with his interesting family, who have thus been deprived of a husband, father and brother, by the act of a brutal mob. Those negroes in Carlisle prison, charged with the riot, will, of course, be tried now for murder. We learn verbally, from Carlisle, that great excitement prevails there since the death of Mr. Kennedy, and fears were entertained of an out-break against the negroes.

It is also rumored that Professor McCLELLAN, of Dickinson College, had been arrested on the charge of inciting the riot, and was in prison.

We hope no improper means may be resorted to—but we trust that, if clearly found guilty by the proper tribunals, those concerned may feel the indignant arm of justice for having deprived a family of an endeared member and society of a highly respected citizen.

Accounts from Gen. Taylor are that he is not to advance on San Luis. Gen. Scott has required seven of Gen. Taylor's regiments to join him by the way of Vera Cruz. It is thought, however, that there will be some skirmishing between Monterey and Camargo, as Urra is in that neighborhood with 4,000 cavalry.

The extensive Iron Works of the Mount Savage Company, near Cumberland, Md. are perfectly idle, work being entirely suspended. The cause is said to be the continued inability of the company to satisfy the debts due the workmen.

A Maryland Local State Convention was held at Annapolis on Thursday last, to nominate a candidate for Governor. On the first ballot, the Hon. FRANK THOMAS, of Talbot county, was nominated.

Goody's Lady's Book, for July, has been received. It has 24 embellishments, useful and ornamental, and 12 extra pages of reading matter. Goody does his best to "keep ahead."

The One Hundredth Anniversary of Princeton College will be celebrated to-morrow and next day. Addresses are to be delivered to-morrow by Hon. W. Green, Chief Justice of New Jersey, and Rev. Dr. Alexander, of New York; and on Wednesday the Commencement Exercises and Alumni meetings will take place. Extensive preparations have been made for the accommodation of strangers, as a very large attendance of the Alumni is expected.

The Commencement of Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, will take place on Wednesday next. The Commencement of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, on the 8th of July.

The Postmaster General has instructed his deputies throughout the Union, to forward in the mails, without pre-paying, all newspapers coming from the offices of publication.

We are requested by the Proprietor of the "COLD SPRING," to say, that the Constables and Supervisors of the different Townships will be proceeded against according to law—indictment, &c., if there be not Guide-boards put up at once on the various roads leading to "Cold Spring" (Sweney's).

Slaves Emancipated by Thousands.

M. Ruminn, one of the principal proprietors in Russia, yielding to the impulse of a noble heart, has suddenly granted complete enfranchisement to EIGHT THOUSAND SERFS of both sexes, who belonged to him in the governments of Nijni and Riazan, and what is more admirable in his conduct is, that completing his work of charity, he has abandoned to this population, restored to liberty by him, for a trifling rent, the enjoyment of the domains over which they are diffused.

A little son of Mr. Cowin Mallory, of North Adams, (Mass.) died on Sunday from eating the poisonous substance on friction matches, which he had obtained access to.

Singular Death.—A young man, named George Clark, of Cumberland, Md. came to his death by a sharp pick, which he had stuck in the ground, placed a shingle on top, and made a seat of, suddenly piercing his body, the shingle breaking in two. The accident occurred on Saturday, and he died on Monday.

The exports of flour from New York since the 1st inst. are upwards of 253,000 barrels, or more than 10,000 barrels per day. The exports of Corn, Wheat, and Barley, during the same time, were nearly a million of bushels—about forty thousand bushels a day. The Express says that this is an amount of export altogether unprecedented.

On Monday, at Covington, Ky., one man was killed and two others were seriously wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon. On the following day two men were killed in the same way. The parties were firing salutes in honor of the arrival of some of the Kentucky volunteers.

The Night after the Battle.—A correspondent of the N. O. Delta gives the following brief description of the field of Buena Vista on the night after the battle:

"Saddened more than I would desire to admit, I moved over the field which was so recently the scene of such bloody strife, and terrible were the evidences of that day's carnage. The shattered bodies, which made death appear to the poor sufferers a thing to be desired, and the horses, whose riders in many instances lay motionless beneath them, were struggling in the agonies of death. I perceived many a little band silently moving about, in whose faces were strangely blended the desire to find, and the fear of finding, the friends whom they sought among the dead. On arriving at that part of the field near the mountains, to the left of our position, where a portion of our little army received during the day the fiercest charges of the enemy, I saw the bodies of many a fallen foe, and felt how dearly our brave artillery made the enemy suffer for the guns they were compelled to abandon. I saw many of my countrymen cold and motionless where they fell, mingled with the enemy—defiance still on their brows, their swords still grasped in their hands, and I knew they were undaunted and unwavering to the end."

A Flour Swindle.—Honest traders in Flour were well swindled in Buffalo, N. Y., on the day the steamer arrived.—Some one sent a despatch placing flour at sixty shillings; but a leading house in the city of New York sent the correct figure to their agent, who soon sold the sixty shilling people all they wanted.—There has been roguery somewhere, and the Buffalonians seem determined to know where.

Melancholy Accident.—A distressing accident occurred on the Des Plaines river, near Morris, Grundy county, Illinois, on the 8th inst., by which ten men were launched into eternity. It appears that the men were at work on the canal, and boarded on the opposite side of the river, and when returning from their breakfast the boat was sunk by a yoke of oxen on board, which becoming unmanageable, moved so near one end as to cause it to fill with water.

Capt. John Poyner, of Dinwiddie co., Va. came to a sudden and painful death on Thursday last, in the following manner: Having just had a chill, or apprehending one, he went into the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. John H. Edwards, to take a dose of quinine. By a most unhappy accident, he mistook morphine for quinine, swallowed it, and was, in a very few minutes, numbered with the dead. He was in the bloom of manhood, and has left a widow and three little children.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

A heart-rending accident occurred on the Okaw, in Coles county, Illinois, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 30th ult.—It seems that, as a Mr. Chandler, with his wife, his son's wife and child, another son, a daughter, and a Mrs. Mosely, were on their way to preaching, in a two horse wagon, they were overtaken by a terrific storm, which blew down a large tree upon the vehicle, as it was passing along, crushing to death Mrs. Mosely and the child, and so severely injuring Mrs. Chandler that she survived only half an hour. The others escaped unhurt.

A Nursery in Pennsylvania.—The Catholics have purchased the beautiful estate of Mr. Cowperthwait, on the Delaware river, near Andalusia, Bucks co., for \$30,000. It is stated that it is to be converted into a nursery.

Shocking outrages are occasionally perpetrated by members of the Army in Mexico. A recent letter states that a volunteer killed a woman in Matamoros because she refused him whiskey. Another killed a man for the same offence, as he called it.

A Remarkable Coincidence.—Mr. W. Reed, of Carlton, Orleans county, New York, born in Commington, Hampshire county, Mass., was the 7th child of his parents, and born the 7th day of the week, the 7th day of June, in the year 1777, and was 70 years old the 7th day of June, 1847.

The City of Dublin has sent an address to the city of New York, returning the grateful thanks of the Irish people for the relief extended to them. The address says:

"Permit us to request, that you, sir, as the chief municipal officer of the first city in the United States, will convey the expression of the gratitude, never to be forgotten, of the Irish people, to the citizens of the vast Western Republic, for the zeal and liberality displayed by them, in attending to the calls of suffering humanity in our foreign country."

The Mormon Temple.—This celebrated edifice has been sold to a committee of the Catholic Church, for \$75,000.—This committee has also purchased other property at Nauvoo. The building is to be appropriated to educational purposes, connected with the church into whose hands it has passed. The contract requires only the sanction of the Bishop, to complete it.

Important Arrest.—Capt. Canot, the proprietor of a very extensive slaving establishment on the coast of Africa, was arrested in New York city, on Monday, by officer Smith, charged with having violated the laws of the U. States relative to the slave trade, by having, in December last, fitted out at New York, the Chancellor, to be engaged in the slave trade, in which he himself went as passenger to the coast of Africa.

"In London they sell RATS with artificial tails attached, for grey squirrels."—Ecc. paper.

That's not half so bad as to stick the name of "Democrat" to the tail of an old Federalist, and attempt to pass him off for a Democrat.—Doylestown Democrat.

This is a hard hit at Mr. Buchanan, and the Doylestown editor stands a good chance of being read out of the party for it!—North American.

Dividends.—The dividends of the manufacturing companies throughout the country, for the last year, show that the business is much depressed. Many mills have made nothing, while the most profitable—those mills having a large surplus fund, and whose goods are in the most demand, as the Merrimack, the Nashua, &c.—have only cleared five per cent.; and other well-established mills, like the Appleton and the Hamilton, having but small surplus accumulations, make but three per cent.; and others, less favorably situated, with difficulty preserve their capital whole.—Bost. At.

Pennsylvania Hall, Philadelphia.—Many, if not all, of our readers will recollect the destruction of this Hall by a mob in 1838. The county of Philadelphia was sued, and a verdict, after several years' struggling, obtained in favor of the Proprietors. On the 17th inst. the amount, \$27,942, was paid over by the Treasurer of said county. This is paying pretty well for indulging in "one little mob!"

Strawberries and Cream.—Some idea of the supplies daily brought to the New York market, may be gathered from the fact that 72,600 baskets of strawberries, and 50,000 quarts of milk, were brought to that city by the Erie Railroad, on Wednesday morning.

Bragg's Battery.—It is stated that each gun of Bragg's battery, at Buena Vista, was discharged upwards of two hundred and fifty times during the battle!

A kind-hearted old lady in Newburyport, Mass. lately sent Victoria a box of "Pop'd Corn," and by the last steamer she received a letter, "acknowledging the corn." The old lady was so pleased to think she had got a letter from a Queen, that "it raly seemed to her as if she should go off!"

The officers and crew of the frigate United States, now on the coast of Africa, contributed \$653 for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland and Scotland.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	6 37 to 6 50
Wheat,	1 30 to 1 35
Rye,	99 to 92
Corn,	55 to 50
Oats,	38 to 30
Beef Cattle,	6 25 to 8 00

MARRIED.

At Gettysburg, on Thursday the 24th inst., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. HENRY LITTLE, of Hagerstown, to Miss ORRUAH GRIGGS, from near Taneytown, Md.

On the 25th of May, by the Rev. J. G. Wolff, Mr. ELIJAH FLEAGLE, to Miss MAIT ANN HANLEY—both of this county.

On the 31st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dietz, Mr. LEWIS ORENBAUGH, to Miss MARGARETTA GORCH—both of Germany township.

DIED.

On Monday last, Mr. HENRY BOYER, of Straban township, aged about 39 years.

On the 16th inst., in Berwick township, Miss ELIZABETH CARL, in the 43d year of her age.

On Wednesday last, Mr. ABRAHAM KUTZEL, of Germany township, aged 80 years.

At Baltimore, on the 20th inst. JOHN FLEMING, only son of Andrew W. and Julia Ann Fleming, aged 7 months and 20 days.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED.—On the 16th inst. at Mount Peliculy, in Huntington township, after a somewhat protracted illness, Mrs. MARY S., wife of Mr. TEMPLETON BRANDON, aged 61 years and 3 months.

It will no doubt be a gratification to the friends of the deceased, as well as to all who knew her, to be assured that she not only lived an exemplary and Christian life, but died a most triumphant death. Some of her last testimony was: "Jesus is precious!" "Precious Jesus!" "Happy in Jesus!" She said she had not one dark season during her illness. The writer has known her for years, and he never heard or saw her indulge in an unkind word or temper.—Calm and easy in her manners, and firm in her purpose, she seemed to live as in the certainty of dying, and died in the certainty of living forever. She has left a dear husband and family to mourn their irreparable loss; but "they mourn not as those who have no hope."

"There was a smile that meekly woke—  
A voice, whose gentle tone  
The words of duty firmly spoke—  
That smile, that voice, are gone.  
There was a fond and faithful friend,  
Who 'round the fireside shed  
Such charms as holiest love can lend—  
That friend is with the dead.  
And tears are in the husband's eye,  
Orphan'd from her to part;  
And heavy is the filial sigh  
From one devoted heart.  
Look up! look up! the soul is there,  
That bless'd you with its love—  
Look up! and be it all your care  
To meet that soul above."

CHRISTIAN BOWERS,  
JOHN LIST.

June 21, 1847. (28)

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing

under the firm of BOWERS & LIST, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Lime Burning will hereafter be continued by JOHN LIST. All persons having claims, or owing the Partnership heretofore, will settle their accounts with John List. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to be encouraged by strict attention and giving satisfaction to all.

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CHRISTIAN BOWERS,  
JOHN LIST.

June 21, 1847. (28)

To all the Medical Profession.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to execute all orders for MEDICAL BOOKS now in use.

He also has on hand—  
Dunlinson on New Remedies,  
Harrison on the Nerves,  
Brinkhaite's Retrospect,  
Rankin's Abstract,  
Anatomy of the Groin, by Darrah,  
Von Behr's Anatomy.

Dr. George B. Woods' new and valuable Treatise on the Practice of Medicine, will be received in a few days.

Dr. George McClellan's new work on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, with numerous illustrations, beautifully executed.

A new edition of the United States Dispensatory, by Drs. Wood and Bache, much improved and enlarged.

A new edition of Dr. Eberle's Practice of Medicine, by Geo. McClellan, M. D.  
All orders for Medical, Classical, and Miscellaneous Books promptly attended to by  
KELLER KURTZ.

P. S. All the new Medical Books for sale as soon as published.  
June 28.

Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX!

The Cheapest and best Medicine in existence! Every person who is subject to Bilious Fever, should purify their blood and system by using a box of the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Persons afflicted with Costiveness, should try the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills.—Young ladies and gentlemen troubled with Pimples on the Face, should try the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Singing in the Ears relieved by the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Headache and Giddiness cured by using the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Drowsiness and General Debility, cured by the Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills! Persons who have taken considerable portions of mercury, and in consequence have pains in the bones, should freely use the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills. Persons in want of a Pill that is purely Vegetable, and is warranted not to contain a particle of mercury, should use the Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills.

Price 25 cts. per box of fifty pills or five boxes for one dollar.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Dueller, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg, June 28.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic Whig voters of the county of Adams are requested to assemble in their several Boroughs and Townships, at the place of holding Borough and Township Elections, on

Saturday the 3d day of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and select TWO DELEGATES to represent each Township and Borough in a COUNTY CONVENTION, which is hereby called to assemble at the Court house in Gettysburg, on

Monday the 5th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to settle Candidates for the several Offices to be filled at the approaching Election.

The Committee ask their fellow-citizens to attend the Township meetings numerous, and urge it upon them as important; as well to secure united action, as that the "YOUNG GUARD" may maintain her position among the unflinching Whig Counties of the State.

R. SMITH,  
D. M. SMYSER,  
R. G. HARPER,  
JAS. RENSBAW,  
JOSEPH BAUGHER,  
WM. GARDNER,  
A. R. STEVENSON,  
County Committee.

June 7, 1847.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered at public outcry, upon the premises,

On Wednesday the 14th of July next, the REAL ESTATE of THOMAS WATSON, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, consisting of a

FARM,

situate in said township, adjoining lands of Alfred Harman, Solomon Starnes, and others, containing

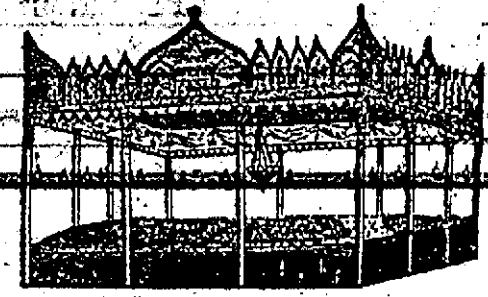
110 ACRES;

more or less, one-third upland and partly timbered, the balance good arable land, with a proportion of Meadow and bottom.

The improvements are a double Log Dwelling House,

Spring House, a double Log Barn, with sheds attached, and there is a never failing spring of water near the house, and a sound and thriving Orchard on the place.





## NEW YORK IN PHILADELPHIA.

The recently constructed  
MODEL OF NEW YORK,  
IN CARVED WOOD.

BY E. PORTER BELDEN,  
Is now on exhibition for a short time at the  
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,  
Corner of Third & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE expense of transporting and fitting up  
this immense work at each place is so  
great, that its exhibition is necessarily confined  
to the larger cities. This notice is therefore  
given to those inhabitants of this vicinity who  
may be soon visiting Philadelphia, that they  
may have an opportunity of seeing what is uni-  
versally acknowledged the greatest piece of  
art and mechanical skill ever produced in this  
country.

This model is a perfect fac-simile of the Me-  
tropolis and all things therein, to the minutest  
details, including Streets and Alleys, Public ed-  
ifices, Houses, Stores, Out-Buildings, Elevations  
and Depressions, the Shipping, Steamboats,  
Wharves, Railroads, Cars and Locomotives,  
Magnetic Telegraph, Door Yards, Fences,  
Trees, Lumber and Coal Yards, Awnings, Lamp  
Posts, Pavements, and even the smallest objects  
in the city. By inspecting this Model a person  
can point out any object in New York, as well  
as if he were looking upon the actual city.

This work has been prepared at an expense  
of over

\$20,000!

It was in progress for more than a year, and  
upwards of 150 persons were employed in its  
construction. These were artists of the highest  
class, both American and European. Their  
names have been already given to the public.  
Over the Model is an

## IMMENSE CANOPY

Of Carved and Ornamental Work, in Gothic  
Architecture, nearly 15 feet high!  
Forming compartments in which is represented a  
COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS  
Of the Leading Business Establishments of the  
City.

Hours of Exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.  
Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cts.  
Children under 12 years of age, half price.

This work is exhibited throughout the country  
under the sanction of the Mayor and Com-  
mon Council of the City of New York.

June 14, 3t

## DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,  
Dental Surgeon,  
HAS located permanently in Gettysburg,  
and as it is his intention to devote himself  
entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all  
its branches, no effort will be spared to render  
satisfaction in every case. If any have had op-  
erations performed, which have not proved sat-  
isfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and  
have them renewed without charge.

Office at Mr. M'Gosh's Hotel.  
May 11, 1t

## NEW GOODS.

George Arnold  
HAS just received, and is now opening, a  
LARGE STOCK OF FRESH  
GOODS as has ever been offered to the public  
in this place, and will be sold at the very low  
est prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,  
Summer Cloths, & Vestings,  
with almost every article calculated for Gen-  
tleman's wear.

The Ladies' attention  
is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful  
FANCY GOODS,  
which are

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,  
GINGHAM, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,  
Shawls, Bonnets, and  
BONNET TRIMMINGS,  
with almost every article in the line of busi-  
ness. Please call, examine, and judge for  
yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5, 6t

## NEW STORE,

On the "One Price" Principle.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the  
public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that  
he has opened an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,  
which he intends to sell at

The very Lowest Prices for CASH,  
OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL  
PROFITS, when made for the money, and the  
naming the

Lowest Price at first

is more advantageous to both the buyer and the seller,  
he has concluded to try the principle in Get-  
tysburg, fully hoping that the community will  
sustain him in his exertions to give them satisfac-  
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He has taken the Store known as "McCl-  
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DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,  
Groceries, Hardware,  
QUINSWARE, &c.

together with all other articles that comprise a  
general assortment of household goods.

Just opened a beautiful assortment of

BONNETS.  
E. H. DOWRA.

HOVER'S BLACK INK for sale at Keller  
Kurtz's Cheap Book Store, opposite the  
Bank.

June 14, 3m

THE subscriber has on hand a very  
large stock of

STONE COAL,  
which they will dispose of low, by the single  
bushel or otherwise, at their Coach Establish-  
ment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

March 15, 3m

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors,  
respectfully informs the public that he con-  
tinues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS,  
in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in  
York street, (formerly Buckingham's), where  
he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,  
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best  
workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.  
LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20, 1t

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry  
in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his  
friends and the public in general, that he has  
now on hand, and will continue to manufac-  
ture, a large assortment of

STOVES,  
of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor  
Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also  
Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,  
Castings for Machinery,  
of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist  
Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CAST-  
INGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on  
hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,  
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Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles  
in his line of business, which are too numerous  
to mention. He has, also,  
THRASHING MACHINES,  
ready made, and continues to manufacture LIT-  
TLE'S Patent two-horse machines, and the Han-  
over and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS,  
will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for  
Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also  
be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing and all work in his line done  
at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past fa-  
vors, and hopes his friends will remember the  
Old Establishment in the Western part of the  
town, near G. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1t

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Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CAST-  
INGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on  
hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,  
which he will sell low. He has also on hand,  
and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE,  
Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles  
in his line of business, which are too numerous  
to mention. He has, also,  
THRASHING MACHINES,  
ready made, and continues to manufacture LIT-  
TLE'S Patent two-horse machines, and the Han-  
over and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS,  
will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for  
Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also  
be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing and all work in his line done  
at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past fa-  
vors, and hopes his friends will remember the  
Old Establishment in the Western part of the  
town, near G. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1t

THE subscriber respectfully informs the  
public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that  
he has opened an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,  
which he intends to sell at

The very Lowest Prices for CASH,  
OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL  
PROFITS, when made for the money, and the  
naming the

Lowest Price at first

is more advantageous to both the buyer and the seller,  
he has concluded to try the principle in Get-  
tysburg, fully hoping that the community will  
sustain him in his exertions to give them satisfac-  
tion.

He has taken the Store known as "McCl-  
lan's Corner," on the N. E. point of "The Dia-  
mond," where he will always keep a general  
assortment of



## THINGS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

About three years since the relations between this country and Great Britain were in that condition, that the people of both countries looked upon war as imminent, and the impression was general that it would be a long, a bloody, and a destructive contest. There was broad ground for the fear; and the trembling interests by which peace might be continued, and the dreadful alternative of war avoided, rested with the wise counsellors who had direction of the matters in discussion. Wisdom prevailed, and peace was unbroken. The jarring interests were regulated, and the two nations lapsed from their high wrought and fearful expectancies, into the rejoicings that were due to so great a consequence of diplomatic deliberations, as the continuation of peace between the most powerful nations of the old and the new world.

We are at peace with England; and we are more—we are the supporters of that portion of her people from which she has drawn the most numerous and reliable bodies of her soldiery, and we might add, perhaps, her seamen. It is a matter worthy of thought, therefore, to consider in what position England would have been placed had war actually broken out, and been in operation, while Ireland was suffering under the famine which has plunged her people to the very nadir point of misery and despair. It is a fearful state of things to contemplate, even in imagination, and it might have ended in tumbling the English central power into ruins.

Would it have been consonant with the spirit of vindictive warfare, that while our people were opposing England in battle, that a portion of the English people should feel the blessed influences of liberal charity dispensed by us? Would it have been permitted? Would it have been thought of, save by those whose ties of consanguinity would have lifted them above the hardening, and, we may add, debasing influences of warfare? No voice of condemnation would have been raised against America, for failing to relieve enemies, even though those enemies lingered on the verge of utter starvation; and it is but too probable that the dreadful affliction would have been hailed as one of the opportunities through which we might hope to come out of the contest victorious.

England might have gathered the distressed people into her armies, but that would still have carried with them the necessity of support; and with our immense granaries shut from them, and the prevalence of the famine in many of the States of Europe, it would have been a question of no common magnitude and difficulty, how to obtain the necessary supplies. Her own limits could not furnish even trifling relief, and it is difficult whether, in the absence of American supplies, her wealth could have purchased it. In such a case, to what a state would the proud English nation have been reduced? How impotent would be her huge Navy, wanting the minds and hands to direct and wake its thunders! How poorly fitted would she be to enter into a contest, when her armies would have to endeavor to earn their bread at the point of the bayonet in an enemy's country! Of how little account would be the bravery, skill, and science in her armies, while gaunt famine was paralyzing her people! Mountains of gold could not manufacture food, when the earth refused the materials.

It would have been a painful, and, perhaps, an unparalleled period; and the heart will swell with a deeper thankfulness, that while the desolations of war have not been felt, God has given to us the abundance which has been poured forth for the use and relief of a stricken people, to gain their blessings, to convert prejudices into love, to rouse the admiration of the people of Europe, and to afford to us the pleasing reflections which attend true and timely charity. We may be permitted to indulge in a little egotism in so great a matter, for Ireland has become a testimony, ever-living and grateful, of American sympathy and benevolence.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The export of Flour from New York for fifteen days from the first to the fifteenth instant, exceeded one hundred and seventy-four thousand barrels, averaging nearly twelve thousand barrels per day, and yet the demand is undiminished and the supply abundant.—The amount of flour exported from the U. States to Great Britain from the 1st of September last to the 14th of May, was one million six hundred and fifty-six thousand barrels. From September to the present time, therefore, the export of Flour to Great Britain must have exceeded two millions of barrels. In the same time we have exported to the same country more than five hundred thousand barrels of corn meal, some two millions bushels of wheat, and how much corn I have no statistics before me to show. And yet the depots of provisions in the interior of our country are still reported to be well supplied and show no signs of exhaustion. What a picture does this present of the agricultural resources of the country?

The relief of the sufferers in Scotland, which has been sent from the U. States, has produced a most grateful sensation among the people. At Glasgow it has manifested itself in various acts of courtesy to Americans.

**Female Labor.**—Not far from \$7,000,000 are yearly earned in Massachusetts, by females employed in the various factories and manufactory of straw hats, stocks, &c. About 40,000 females are thus annually employed.

## LOCOFOCO EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

There is no doubt that the expenses of the Mexican war could be greatly curtailed, if the Administration would only exercise that economy which a prudent man feels it his duty to do when transacting business as an agent. Instead, however, of Polk and his advisers discharging their duty as they should, each day furnishes additional evidence of dereliction and waste. Such neglect, may, for the time being, draw flatterers around the President, who will sing hosannas right lustily; but there is no likelihood that permanent advantages will be secured to the administration or the locofoco party by this system. The people being honest themselves, expect and insist upon their servants practicing the same virtue.

History, when too late, will be recalled to the memories of the culpable ones and show them their end. The fate of Mr. Van Buren awaits those now in power; and fearful retribution will come upon those, who, for the last two years, have disregarded the behest of an intelligent constituency. The manner of merging this nation into war—the treatment which the commanders of our armies have received from the Administration and his friends in Congress—the Pass granted to the enemy of our country, Santa Anna—the tardiness of furnishing men and money to carry on a successful campaign—the neglect of the government in paying those who have been in actual service, and the waste and extravagance in conducting the war, will all be inquired into, when the next Congress assembles. And if these things are not satisfactorily accounted for, an incensed people will exercise their prerogative, and expel those in power from their places, in a manner no less severe than just. The people are not willing to see our quarrel with Mexico continued, as was the war with the Seminoles in Florida, to enrich a few party favorites, and bring distress upon every citizen in the land. This waste of blood and treasure might, ere this, have been brought to a close, honorable and advantageous to both nations. And instead of squandering millions of dollars of the people's money, to bury the brave and robust of our land, in the sands of Mexico, we might at this day be enjoying peace and prosperity, unparalleled in the annals of any nation. What should prevent us? Every foreign arrival brings large amounts of the precious metals to our seaboard cities, which, instead of securing plenty to the people, is given to a few partisans and admirers of the party in power, to secure their friendship and influence.—*Advocate.*

**General Taylor and the War.**—The following is an extract from a letter from a Southern gentleman, said to be one of the most shrewd and far-seeing men in the country:

"It is now certain that Gen. Taylor will be our next President; that is, if Providence will continue its protection over his life, as to this time it has done. His bright prospects are gall and wormwood to many a leading politician, and his advent to the Presidency will purify the political atmosphere of our country, and bring our Government back within the limits prescribed by the Constitution."

The war with Mexico is becoming more and more serious; every victory we achieve defers the prospect of peace. The capture of the capital, which will soon be effected, will only add to the exasperation of that people. It is a strange infatuation with Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, which induces them to believe a peace possible. The Mexicans look upon it as a struggle for their national existence, and for their religion; and in this view they are not very wrong. They know that any peace they can make will be attended with a sacrifice of part of their country, and that the extent of our demands will be in a great measure regulated by our power to enforce them.

"They have constantly before them the French invasion of Spain and its consequences. It cost France 700,000 men, and in the sequel Napoleon lost his throne, and they think that similar policy on their part will ultimately lead to our abandonment of their country. We may capture all their cities; but the 8,000,000 of people of Mexico will yet remain to be conquered. In my opinion the plan brought forward by Mr. Calhoun, in a speech on the Mexican war in the Senate, is the true one, and it will ultimately be adopted, but not until some 20,000 men and fifty millions of dollars have been sacrificed."

**Coolness of Gen. Worth.**—During the bombardment of Vera Cruz, this gallant officer, finding his horse considerably exhausted, dispatched a servant for a bucket of water. Just as the man was raising the bucket to the horse's mouth, a large shell struck the ground at the distance of a few yards. The man started in terror; but Gen. Worth, observing that the fuse was not quite burned out, said peremptorily, without moving, "Halt—empty your bucket on that thing!" The man mechanically obeyed, and Gen. Worth captured the shell whole. It was 13 inches in diameter, and weighed about 120 lbs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Last year the trade of the Tide Water Canal was worth, at the market value of the produce which came down, seven millions of dollars. This year it is largely on the increase, and will amount, certainly, to ten millions of dollars. And each succeeding year, for many years to come, holds out the promise of a steady, progressive increase in the extent and value of the trade.

## A LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

There is much speculation in the army as to what is to be the result—as to what is to be the winding up of this war with Mexico. I can see no other result than the subjugation of the country entirely—or at least in bringing it under the protection of the United States. As a nation, Mexico is blotted out of the list—the candle of her independence is burned down to the socket. If left to herself, she would, in a few months, from her utter inability to govern herself, be torn and divided by intestine commotions.—No protection whatever could be given either to life or property; there are no men in the country who could make heading against the torrents of abuses that would at once creep into every department; there is no money or means with which to establish a new and stable government. What then is she able to do? This is a question for wise heads to answer. Too utterly hopeless to be left to herself, I expect the better plan would be at once to take her under our protection. Let some honest and well meaning man—there may be a few of them left—let some one of them be chosen or selected as President, and give him the assistance of a few thousand men to keep down revolutions, and all the hungry horde of leeches, who have so long preyed upon the country.

If they raised a *grito* or *pronunciamiento*, put them down by the bayonet—pronunciamientos would soon become unfashionable if the precious blood of those who started them was brought in jeopardy. Give but one of their revolutions a tragic turn—they have been costly farces heretofore—and the people would soon become sick of them.—These remarks have been hastily thrown together, but they may probably be as good as any speculations that can be offered. He who thinks that a lasting and beneficial peace can be made with Mexico, or believes that the American troops are soon to be withdrawn, is some one who has not been over the country—he starts in his belief from false premises, and judges a race of people by the ordinary rules which govern human nature, while it is notoriously a fact that they have long since thrown all ordinary rules at defiance. The Chinese, when they painted hideous faces upon their walls to frighten off the English invaders, were not a whit behind these people when they get up their tremendous proclamations, and flatter themselves into the belief that what they say in them is all true—that they really are a great people, and able to contend with those whom they profess to despise.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

The N. O. Delta and Pienayne, both have translations of a lengthy manifesto, addressed by Santa Anna to the Mexicans, in which he reiterates, over and over again, his declaration "to fight and die for them." He concludes as follows:

"Mexicans, my compatriots! examine my acts, and whether they correspond with my intentions. If the Sovereign Arbiter of nations has tried us in the crucible of misfortune, he has already begun to show his pity, in permitting us to form a constitution, which will be the anchor of safety in our tempest. I have sworn to it, I have signed it, and I will defend it. In relation to the independence and integrity of the territory, I hold but one opinion—it is engraven on my heart—to fight and die for them!"

**Quick Travelling.**—An army correspondent of the Arkansas Intelligencer, speaking of the advance of the Mexicans to Agua Nueva, and the order of Col. Marshall for the wagons to fall back on Buena Vista, says: "I shall never forget this retreat. The Mexican lancers in full force were not five minutes behind us when our squadron left Agua Nueva—the distance to Buena Vista ten miles, the road beautiful. You will understand how we travelled when I inform you that our empty wagons made the distance in thirty, and our loaded ones in forty minutes. Good race horse time."

**Honors to the Dead.**—As an appropriate conclusion to the patriotic and generous demonstration in New Orleans towards the returned volunteers, it was resolved upon by the citizens to have a military and civic funeral procession in honor of the dead. This took place on the afternoon of the 12th inst., when the remains of Col. McKee, Lieut. Colonel Clay, Capt. Willis, and other brave Kentuckians were escorted from the Arsenal to the steamer which was to convey them to their surviving friends. This procession is represented by the New Orleans papers to have been a solemn and very imposing pageant.

**Memorandum by an Intelligent Gentleman from Maumee City, Ohio.**—On the borders of Lake Michigan, there are now in store, ready for transportation, a million of bushels of breadstuffs. It is estimated that the means of transportation will not clear out the old stock before the new comes in. The crops in Ohio bid fair for a full average.

**Queer Prejudice.**—There is a Methodist church in Charleston attended by colored people, but the blacks and mulattoes do not sit together. Two sides of the gallery are filled with blacks, while the third is occupied exclusively by mulattoes.

A man and two women went to preaching Millerism in the streets of Philadelphia on Monday night. One of the women, imagining herself to be Mother Eve, perambulated in a perfect state of nudity. The poor deluded creatures were taken care of, of course.

## DEATH OF REV. DR. CHALMERS.

EDINBURGH, Monday, May 31st, 1 P. M.—The deepest consternation was spread over the city of Edinburgh this morning, by the unexpected announcement that the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the venerable father and leader of the Free Church of Scotland, had been discovered dead in his bed. On prosecuting our inquiries, we ascertained the melancholy intelligence was but too true; that the Rev. Dr., who attended church yesterday, and had retired to bed last night in his house at Morningside, near Edinburgh, apparently in perfectly good health, was discovered by his servant at an early hour this morning sitting up in bed—dead. The legs of the body were crossed over each other, by one of them being drawn upwards to the knee of the other, and betwixt them a basin was firmly retained, which it is supposed the aged divine must have taken into bed on experiencing the first access of the fatal attack, from feeling a disposition to vomit, such as might be created by any sudden apoplectic stroke, or even by spasm. The body was quite cold when discovered by the servant—Dr. Chalmers had been dead for some time.

Thus died one who has justly been extolled as the most distinguished and ablest of Scottish divines. Dr. Chalmers held both the degrees of D. D. and L. L. D.; and was the first Presbyterian minister who obtained an honorary degree from the University of Cambridge; and one of the few Scotchmen who have been elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France. His collected works fill twenty-five duodecimo volumes.

The late Dr. Chalmers.—The European Times, in announcing the death of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, says:

"He expired as calmly, in Scotland, the other day, as the babe at its mother's breast—as placid, resigned, contentedly. No previous intimation showed that he was heir to nature's infirmity; the hand of disease was not upon him. His brilliant intellect was to have shed its light next day on the General Assembly. He was a great man—great in his power, in his mental supremacy, in his moral grandeur. Foremost amongst one of the most enlightened and best educated nations in the world, Dr. Chalmers was his country's idol—her favorite son.—Peace to his memory! He broke through the fetters of self-interest, in establishing the Free Church, and preferred the dictates of conscience, the sense of manly independence, to the smiles of power or the blandishments of a throne. In his life he was revered—in his death he is deeply, sincerely, affectionately mourned."

**Appearance of the Potato Disease in Ireland.**—We copy the following notice from the letter of the Dublin correspondent of the Times:

"The weather continues most propitious, and the accounts of the grain crops from all quarters are of a highly cheering nature. There is, however, one drawback to this gratifying intelligence, viz.: that the fatal potato pestilence has undoubtedly shown itself in various parts of the Queen's county, and in the vicinity of the town of Callow. The stalk is described as looking healthy, presenting no external appearance of disease, but on a close examination of the root, near the tuber, the disease was quite visible, evidently progressing upward, and in a state of transition from a sickly state to decomposition; and what is more extraordinary the seed was in some cases sound, and the stalk green and healthy. This is a bad augury; but it is well to be prepared for failure thus early, that hopes may not be raised which in all human probability will not be realized."

We regret to say that letters received by us this morning from Belfast and Waterford contain rumors to the same effect; but from other parts of the country the accounts are very satisfactory. It affords, however, some consolation, even if we are compelled to anticipate the failure of this crop, that not above one-fourth of the usual amount has been planted; and that the breadth of land sown with wheat, oats, and other cereals is much greater than that of last year.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 31.*

**Misquias D'Aligre.**—The correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the following account of this wealthy nobleman, whose recent death was such a windfall to sundry institutions in Wall street, New York.

"He has cut off his only daughter with the smallest sum the law permitted—she will only have \$80,000 income. He has distributed the rest of his gigantic fortune in a most singular manner, among some two hundred persons of all ranks and characters. The knobs of a valuable pair of diamond ear rings, for example, are bequeathed to a Hospital, and the drops, worth \$4,000, to M<sup>lle</sup>. Falcon, the opera singer, 'for the pleasure,' says the will, 'I had in hearing her sing once.' The annual income of the property, including seventy-one houses at Paris, was \$520,000, yet M. d'Aligre was so parsimonious, that seeing his servant one day with a smart looking hat, he reprimanded him for his extravagance. 'But it is the old hat you gave me; I had it ironed over for a franc.' 'Ah!' said M. d'Aligre, 'but I did not know it could be restored—here is the franc you paid—I will take the hat,' and he transferred the renovated beaver to his own head."

The fever, of the same type as that in Ireland, excites alarm in Scotland. The latest accounts from Edinburgh say there were six hundred cases of fever in the infirmary; thirty cases had been removed from one close in the Grass market. Tents, &c. have been ordered and lazarettos established.

## HIGH PRICES AND WORKING MEN.

The Norristown Herald says:—We observe several locofoco papers in the interior of this State are endeavoring to make political capital out of the present high prices of produce of all kinds, which they assure the farmer is one of the blessings bestowed by Mr. Polk, through the tariff of 1846, upon the people! Every one (locofoco editors included) knows that the present high prices were occasioned by the failure of the crops in Great Britain and Ireland, and in many countries on the continent of Europe, reducing a vast number of people to a state of starvation, and causing the death of thousands. That Polk caused this famine, as the locofoco papers assert, if their language means anything, is rather more than his political opponents are willing to charge him with, though they little doubt his disposition to do any thing that he might suppose would promote his personal or party views.

But if the present high prices of agricultural products are, as the locofoco papers assert, the effect of the Tariff of '46, that Tariff would seem to be very unequal in its operations. Mechanics and working men do not find their labor more in request nor their prices increased since the passage of the new Tariff, while the prices of provisions are such as to render it difficult for many to procure even the bare necessities of life. As this seems to be the effect of design on the part of the administration, we would recommend an early revision of its work by the same skillful hands which have accomplished such wonders.

Gen. Cass said, in one of his speeches in the Senate, that the victories our arms had gained in Mexico had caused us to be honorably known in Europe, and that this honor was cheaply purchased at the cost of the war. We have noticed what has been said in the British papers in relation to those victories, and also what has been said in relation to the supplies of food which have been sent to Ireland for the relief of the starving population of that ill-fated country, and have no doubt that our charity has done vastly more for our honor and glory than was done by all the victories that our troops have won in Mexico. If our object is to make ourselves loved and respected in foreign lands, it is much cheaper as well better that we should employ our energies in benefiting rather than destroying mankind. The Jamestown, with her cargo for the relief of the starving Irish, achieved more for the honor of our country than she would have done if she had fought fifty battles on the high sea and came off victorious in all.—*Louisville Journal.*

**Speculation.**—So confident were the New York flour speculators of receiving favorable news from Europe, that so soon as the steamer was telegraphed, they purchased several thousand barrels at an advance of a shilling per barrel. Of course they were sadly bitten when they received the news!

The Journal des Debats publishes a letter dated Konigsberg, the 16th ult., which states that 700 Jews of that city had agreed to transfer the celebration of their Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday. This measure is regarded as a remarkable proof of the tendency felt by the Jews to assimilate themselves to Christians in religious practices.

**A Mother and Son on the Scaffold.**—A mother and her son were recently executed at Pontiers, France, upon the same scaffold, for the crimes of theft, assassination and parricide. The mother incited the son to the crimes which they publicly expiated. The hardened and depraved character of the wretched woman, was manifest up to the last moment.

**Suicidal Mania.**—There appears to be a perfect mania for suicide raging in the city of New York. Something like a dozen successful and unsuccessful attempts were made there last week.—There were two attempts on Friday night, one by Mrs. Jacob Lane, the other by James Bennett—both on account of the faithlessness of their matrimonial partners. Bernard Slattery, who was delirious from the effects of ship fever, jumped out of the fourth story window of his lodgings, and was instantly killed.

**An Enterprising Yankee.**—In the packet ship Washington Irving, which sailed from Boston some days since, went passenger a young shoemaker from Quincy, under contract for one year, to take charge of a shoe factory in Liverpool, to instruct the operatives in the making of pegged shoes and boots—an art they do not understand in England yet.

**A Disagreeable Joke.**—The N. Y. Sun says that a lady residing in Portland, Maine, expecting a large company to tea, sent for a quantity of cream of tartar to raise her biscuits. By mistake *tartar emetic* was got. The biscuits were beautifully light, and the guests ate heartily, one lady exclaiming there "never was any thing so nice." The meal was hardly over when the emetic began to work, and the gentlemen and ladies fell to vomiting with might and main.—One of the gents, a very fat man, imagining he was poisoned, sent for a doctor, but before that functionary arrived the medicine had taken a severe course, leaving the patient in as bad a condition as a cleanly person could well imagine. The cause of the vomit was soon discovered, and the party signed a "total abstinence from hot biscuit" pledge for six months.

From the Cleveland Herald.

## Hanging Native Mexican Citizens.

Among all the inconsistencies which have appeared on the part of the Administration in regard to the boundary of Texas and the war, none are more glaring than its course respecting Santa Fe. It will be remembered by all that the President claimed the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, as the western boundary of Texas. He never claimed that the United States were entitled to any territory except such as was embraced in Texas. It will be remembered, further, that prior to the commencement of the war Texas had formed a State Constitution, and been admitted as a State into the Union.

But, notwithstanding all this, the President, after conquering Santa Fe, has set up a civil government there; so that, if it be true that the Rio Grande is the true boundary of Texas, then Santa Fe is in Texas, and there are two civil governments there—one the government of the State of Texas, the other the civil government set up by the President.

Now, if any portion of the people within a State rebel against the Government, it is the duty of the President of the U. States, acting under the Constitution, to put down that rebellion. And, in order to preserve peace, he may, if necessary, proclaim martial law; but he has no right to set up a civil government within a State Government. It would be a palpable usurpation of power. No one would owe any obligations to it. And yet this is the very thing the President has done within what he himself claims to be the State of Texas!

We see that there have been several trials of Mexicans, and executions too, for violations of the laws of this usurped government. This amounts to cold-blooded murder. We see one Mexican has been tried for treason, and executed! Treason! As if a Mexican owes allegiance to this Government, and could commit treason against it. There is something inexpressibly horrible in our treatment of these Mexicans. The laws of nations and justice are set at perfect defiance. We take a city, establish a civil government, and if they undertake to regain it, we hang them for treason! What would we have said in the days of the Revolution, if, when the British had overrun Georgia and South Carolina, they had hung as traitors every man who attempted to relax them? Would they not have been pronounced murderers? And would we not have retaliated?

## "GEN. TAYLOR IN EXILE."

Under this significant head the Richmond Republican says, it seems evident, from the tardiness with which reinforcements are forwarded to Gen. Taylor, and the diversion of the mass of new levies to Gen. Scott, that the Government does not desire old "Rough and Ready" to make any forward movement, but intends to confine him to guard duty on the Rio Grande. The country, it would seem, is to be deprived of his services in the field, lest more laurels should inure to the veteran chief. There is this satisfaction, however: the Old Hero needs no addition to his stock of renown; his own life will be safe from the shock of war, and preserved for the campaign of '48. His country will be the only sufferer, but what matters that to the men whose rule of action is party, not patriotism?

The Government can do a great many things, but it cannot obliterate the past. It cannot wipe out Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, and Buena Vista, from the page of history and the minds of men.—It cannot root out the love of Taylor from the hearts of the American people.

## SANTA ANNA.

This immortal hero is out in a furious letter against Gen. Scott's Proclamation. The following is an extract:—

"But in the midst of the malevolence (eneana) which Gen. Scott shows he has against me, he does me too much honor when he says that they have been deceived as to my real intentions, and that on account of this mistake his Government permitted me to pass to my country. Indeed, most excellent sir, the U. States were deceived when they dreamed that I was capable of betraying my country. Before this should happen I would prefer to be consumed by fire, and my ashes should be scattered, that not a single atom be left."

We wonder what were President Polk's feelings upon reading this paragraph?

**Death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.**—Prince Jerome Bonaparte, eldest son of the youngest and last surviving brother of the Emperor, of Jerome, Ex-King of Westphalia, died lately at Florence, aged 33. This young man had been suffering from a disease of the spine.

**Hatching Fish.**—Hatching eggs by artificial heat is well known and extensively practised in China, as is also the hatching of fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China. The fishermen collect with care, on the margin and surface of the water, all the gelatinous matters that contain spawn fish, which is then placed in an egg shell, which has been freed through a small hole, which is then stopped, and the shell placed under a setting bowl. In a few days the Chinese break the shell in warm water; (warmed by the sun.) The young fish are then kept in water until they are large enough to be placed in a pond.—This plan in some measure counteracts the great destruction of spawn by trolleys, which have caused the extinction of many fisheries.—*Martin's China.*

More than \$100,000 have been collected in the U. States for the relief of Ireland.